The ROTARIAN

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE IDEAL OF SERVICE AND ITS APPLICATION TO PERSONAL, BUSINESS, COMMUNITY, AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE

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Reproduction of a photograph entitled "Evening," by Dr. L. C. Davis, of Westfield, N. J., which received "Honorable Mention" in *The Rotarian's* recent international vacation-photograph competition.

Mine . . . By Bert Cooksley

THOSE to delve in the hard-bruised earth,
And those for the homestead lea,
And those to measure the tall hill's worth
And harvest its orchard tree;
But mine be a sailorman's watch and berth
And the heal and hurt of the sea—
Mine be his trick and his toil and mirth
And his cheek to the winds of the sea!

Those for the town and the hard-set street,
And those for the market and store,
And those for the traffic in gold or wheat
On the palace or hovel floor;
But mine be a sailorman's rain or sleet
And his dream of the far-off shore—
And mine be his cargo of lumber and peat
And his cheek to the winds once more!

Ankle-Deep Isn't Enough

By Dwight Marvin

Former Chairman, Publications Committee of Rotary International.

To get the best out of Rotary a member must give to it his best. The wader never enjoys the thrill that comes to the surf swimmer.

IT IS a common sight at the seashore. The bather stands for a few moments watching the breakers as they approach the shallows. Then, after carefully calculating the proper moment, he rushes forward with a shout, wades swiftly out to a sufficient depth and plunges, head first, into the oncoming wave. It takes courage, but it is worth the price.

But all do not follow this method. The other way is almost as common. The bather walks gingerly down the beach, touches a timid toe to the water, shivers, retreats, tries again—and at last after a hundred agonies gets into the surf.

Unfortunately, there are members of this second group who do not even do so well. Their natural timidity is accentuated by the temperature of the water and they stand along the edge of the ocean, ankle-deep. The waves roll in and out again, each eddying about their feet and renewing the disturbing shock of the first chilling step. After a few minutes of hesitation some of these bathers turn and walk wearily up the beach to spend their time at the more comfortable delights of sun-bathing.

Poor Richard put it in an unforgettable couplet:

Vessels large may venture more
But little boats should keep near shore.

It may be that the ankle-deep bather lacks the power of propulsion in the face of an inevitable shock. But some of our psychologists — and most people of commonsense — deny vehemently that the world is made up of two classes, the courageous and the cowardly, and that between them there is a great gulf fixed. They insist that temperament is often merely a temper which needs control. And they set about to find a cure for so timorous an attitude.

It is not alone at the seashore that we come into touch with the type which prefers wading to swimming. In every walk of life we meet those who plunge boldly into the business at hand and those who prefer to remain where it is only ankle-deep.

The former do the work, get the thrill of achievement. The latter are often pretty to look at—a kind of ornament along the outer edge of any movement. But that is all. They are like those who want to ride provided they are not asked to pay for the gas.

Rotary has many of the ankle-deep variety of members. They are at the luncheons, revelling in the good fellowship of first name and firm handclasp. But when they are given a job to do and see the breakers ahead, with one consent they all begin to make excuse. They will remain at ankle-depth—or go in for sun-bathing. They add to the picture if one is counting membership, holding a ladies' night or singing a rollicking song. That is their worth to Rotary.

What can we do about it?

First, get them out of the waters of Rotary completely—let them spend their time accumulating tan and nothing else. They do not belong in an organization with a piece of work at hand which requires courage and provides thrills only to those who dare.

Second, the ankle-deep bather can be grasped unceremoniously by a more exuberant companion and yanked against his will into deep water. Once there, after a sputtering moment, sometimes there is a sudden transformation. The deep water feels good; and the timid malingerer begins swimming, diving, and enjoying a more strenuous program.

The third course is to change the disposition of the bather. A daring huntsman of England was once asked how he found the courage to take almost impossible jumps while following the hounds. He would go over many a hazard which his fellow-sportsmen avoided by more circuitous routes. He replied: "I fling my heart over, and then I follow."

If the ankle-deep Rotarian can be persuaded by argument, example, or cajolery to put his heart into the movement he will forget his outer-edge psychology. For where his heart goes he will go too, into the very depths of service.

And he will have the thrill of Browning's hero:

Are there not, dear Michal,
Two points in the adventure of the diver,
One, when a beggar he prepares to plunge;
One, when a prince he rises with his pearl?
Festus, I plunge!

Diplomats Don't Make Wars

By Frank H. Simonds

Distinguished Historian and Journalist

The people do, says Mr. Simonds, by insisting without compromise upon their 'rights' which bring them to grips with other folk.

WRITING in the January issue of THE ROTARIAN, Salvador de Madariaga said: "If we want to avoid war, if we wish to bring about disarmament, we must attack not only the question of disarmament, which is the last link in the chain, but also the origin of those facts which ultimately lead to the very existence of arms." In that sentence there is set forth what seems to me the exact identification of the misconception which has so far been the point of departure and the cause of the failure of all American and most British effort to promote peace in the post-war world.

Today, twenty years after the outbreak of the World War and fifteen after that armistice which interrupted the most terrible conflict in human history, three facts dominate all else in international affairs. In the first place, during the past twelve months, every responsible statesman in Europe has frankly and publicly discussed the possibility of another general combat. Secondly, with equal lack of qualification the press of the world is currently debating the question of whether the League of Nations can be saved. Finally, the breakdown of the disarmament conference has already been widely identified as the prelude to a new race in armaments.

Now over against these facts there must be set the equally obvious truth that never in human history has the desire for peace or the effort to establish it upon some solid foundation been more general or more earnest. There, after all, is the tragic paradox of our present period, the circumstance that peoples everywhere long for peace and the fact that by general consent Europe is nearer to another great war than at any moment since the last ended.

How then shall one explain this bewildering situation? At least as far as one may judge from present circumstances the most extensive and intensive crusade for peace in history seems on the point of definitive failure and in Europe, at least, nations are going back to the old system of balance of power and nations-in-arms. From the League of Nations, which has been unmistakably the most ambitious experiment in world unity of any age—at least since that of the Roman Empire — four of the seven great powers are absent, namely the United States, Soviet Russia, Germany and Japan. Other states are considering withdrawal.

How has it come about then that despite the obvious fact that the vast majority of the peoples of every country desire peace, war is today possible if not imminent? The first and the simplest answer to that question—as it is the most familiar in America—is that in some fashion the peace-loving majorities in Europe are incapable of giving effective expression to their aspiration, that in an occult and evil fashion, rulers and leaders for their own selfish ends, or because of their reactionary ideas, are constantly misrepresenting their fellow-countrymen.

THAT was, as I conceive it, the basic assumption of Woodrow Wilson; that was the foundation of his slogan about "making the world safe for democracy." He believed that to place power in the hands of peoples everywhere and equally would enable the peace-loving majorities universally to control the foreign policies of their respective countries.

Majorities were to rule in all countries, and they were to be provided with democratic machinery of government. In the same fashion a League of Nations was to be established wherein the representatives of democratic and peace loving peoples were to coöperate to insure world peace. In a word, Wilson believed in the desire for peace of majorities in every nation and saw the problem of peace as turning upon the possession of power by these majorities everywhere and the establishment of machinery which would enable domestic majorities to make their will for peace effective internationally.

Now what was wrong with this assumption? Certainly not the belief in the peace-loving sentiments of majorities everywhere. And yet, although in the early years of the post-war period, at least, democratic institutions obtained in the former Central Powers and liberal governments and leaders presently replaced the extreme nationalists of the war period in

the ranks of the recently Allied nations, no means could be found to make effective the international machinery of Geneva.

The reason for this is, I think, fairly clear today. The peoples which universally desired peace without exception took international pathways which could only lead to war. The nations which had been defeated in the still recent struggle demanded the revision of the frontiers of the peace treaties, the nations which had been victorious insisted upon their maintenance. The defeated demanded peace with justice, the victorious a peace based upon right established by the law of the treaties.

The majorities in France and Germany, with equal unanimity and passion seeking peace, addressed each other in unceasing appeals, each calling upon the other to abandon its purposes in the name of peace, each identifying in the refusal of the other, a refusal which expressed the will of a whole people, a deliberate rejection of the only possible road to assured peace. "In the name of peace, restore our national unity," the German people clamored. "In the name of peace, guarantee our security," the French replied.

WHEN the victors and vanquished presently met at Geneva in the League of Nations, the representatives of the German people inescapably voiced the demand of their fellow-countrymen for treaty revision, those of the French the will of theirs for security based on the status quo. But the existing frontiers were the law of Europe and the League was bound to respect the law. As a consequence, the German people clamored for a remodelling of the League to enable revisionary programs to be realized.

The German people who desired peace would not abandon their unanimous desire for revision. The French people who desired peace would not consent to an obvious impairment of their security. The Anglo-Saxon people would not, despite their similar desire for peace, agree to accept Continental commitments. So the disarmament conference broke down and the League reached its present state.

Now I assume Señor de Madariaga's implication, in the sentence I have quoted, was that it was useless to attempt



"Now as for all of the talk about who wins the wars, it is foolish for I am the one who wins them, every one!"—Cartoon by Karl Arnold in Simplicissimus, *Munich.*

to make progress in disarmament until there was eliminated the possibility that parity in armaments might lead to war. And that, in turn, would be possible only if some adjustment were to be found for the completely irreconcilable views in the matter of treaty revision.

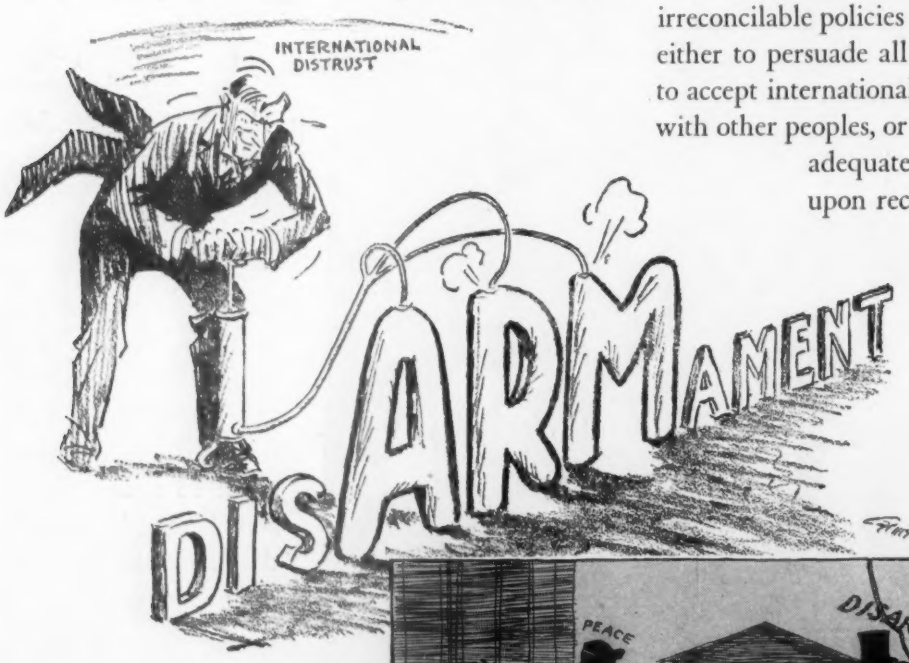
Lacking such an accommodation, it must be obvious that the representatives of the peoples involved will seek to use the machinery of the League and the debates on disarmament to forward their own national theses and that both the League and the conference are condemned to serve as battlegrounds, not as places of international coöperation. But the reason is not because the diplomats wilfully misrepresent, but all-too faithfully represent, the resolutions of the majorities of their respective peoples.

Today all peoples with equal sincerity desire peace. But each expects its representatives abroad, while urging peace in accordance with national prescriptions, to safeguard all national rights. In a word, all peoples are thinking about international peace nationally. They are equally unconscious of any menace to peace incident to their insistence upon their own rights, and similarly intolerant of foreign public opinions which are in fact founded on identical foundations.

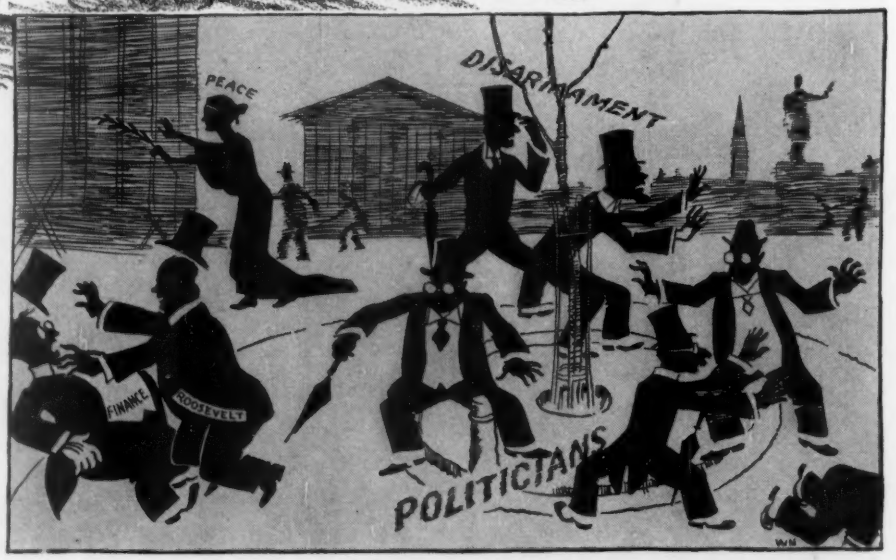
IN AMERICA there has been a vast confusion between the idea of actually coöperating internationally and of merely sending American delegations abroad to express American ideas about world peace. The fundamental implication of any undertaking to act internationally, that which involves modification of national sovereignty and acceptance of foreign commitments, is not only rejected almost universally in the United States, but supplies a rallying cry for effective political campaigns.

To insure world peace, however, you have first to establish international authority, because war is demonstrably the result of the collision between the irreconcilable policies of nations. To do that you have either to persuade all peoples to consent in advance to accept international judgment upon their disputes with other peoples, or to create an international force adequate to impose such a judgment upon recalcitrant peoples. But today no people will consent to sacrifice its rights in obedience to international decree and few would agree to contribute their men and money to enforce such a decree.

[*Continued on page 61*]



An American cartoonist sees international distrust as the disruptive factor in current disarmament efforts. This sketch first appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, *Boston, with the humorously timely caption, "Speaking of Inflation"*



Rather pessimistic in its philosophy is the "Tory" cartoon (right) from the Glasgow Bulletin. *It was originally published with this line: "We are beginning to despair of getting out of the fog."*

Photo: Acme



Since October, 1928, the Graf Zeppelin has been carrying freight, mail, and passengers back and forth across the Atlantic on time-table schedules.

Zeppelins Over the Horizon

By Karl Arnstein

Vice President, Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation

THE story of the Zeppelin is a romantic narrative of a continuous fight for recognition, a struggle in which the airship has been on the threshold of recognition and public appreciation on several occasions, only to be set aside by growing pains or to be temporarily eclipsed by developments in allied fields.

In spite of the criticisms of the past, there are still a large number of technical men who consider the airship to be the logical and eventual solution to the problem of high-speed trans-oceanic transportation. This technical opinion is backed by financial sponsors who are prepared to assist the development as soon as economic conditions warrant it and as soon as the infant airship industry can be given a legal status by legislation now pending.

Why is it then, that a group of experts and certain well informed business men are partial to such an investment while the man-in-the-street remains a little dubious about the commercial possibilities of the airship? It seems to me that the answer lies in the amount and type of publicity which the airship has received in recent years; in the violent denunciations for a few failures and in the absence of praise for the many successes.

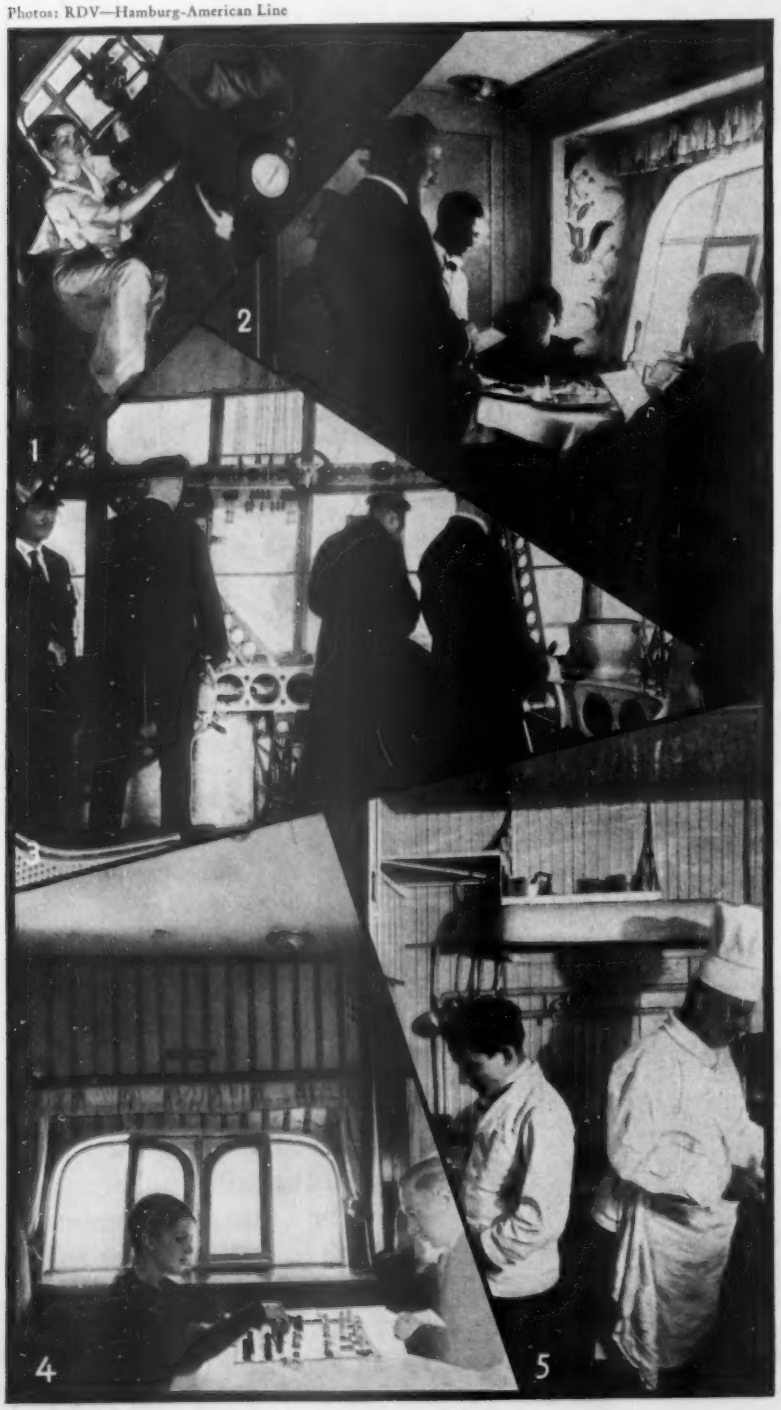
The very size of the craft seems to work against the airship and to favor the airplane. A misfortune to an airship, like that to a steamship, assumes the size of a catastrophe because of the large number of passengers involved. The catastrophe is remembered by the public, but the average man does not bother to add up the smaller but more frequent casualties in other fields of transportation.

When it comes to trans-Atlantic flights, the romance of a single man or woman battling the elements in a mad gamble with death has more headline appeal than the passage of a whole group of sane engineers and fare-paying passengers across the same ocean in an aircraft which was designed for the trip, carries a reasonable payload, and offers a guarantee of a safe

passage. Even a regular airship service seems to have but little news value, for very few people realize a regular trans-oceanic freight and passenger service has been in operation for the last two years, or that the Graf Zeppelin is only one of four large airships which have successfully flown the treacherous North Atlantic route.

The reason why airships are so well adapted to trans-oceanic service is best appreciated when one fully understands the fundamental principles and features of this type of aircraft.

Photos: RDV—Hamburg-American Line



The airship is a buoyant craft, freely floating in the air. It can maintain its altitude without forward motion, and power plant failures do not interfere with its ability to remain aloft. Its forward speed may be adjusted through a wide range from the slowest form of motion up to the airship's top speed. The direction of action of the buoyant force is always vertical, and it is not necessary to adjust the altitude of the craft to the horizon in order to be assured that the lifting force is acting in the desired direction. These factors are important when it becomes necessary to fly or maneuver in conditions of poor visibility.

As I have mentioned before, the airship is a large unit. Its tremendous size insures steady riding even through bumpy air, and this type of transportation is free from the unpleasantness of sea sickness and from the "air sickness" occasionally experienced on airplanes under poor flying conditions. Due to the large size, the lifting capacity is enormous and the payloads are measured in tons rather than in pounds. The large lift permits large fuel loads and for this reason the fuel reserves are always more than ample.

WHEN the Graf Zeppelin landed at Tokyo after her seven thousand-mile trip from Friedrichshafen, Germany, she still had enough fuel aboard for the trip to Los Angeles, so that she could have made a non-stop flight more than half way around the world. On an airship there is no restriction as to space for the passengers and the cargo, and it is possible to provide airship passengers with many of the comforts of surface

The Graf Zeppelin as seen from the inside: (1) a stateroom; (2) breakfast over the Atlantic; (3) the control room—the helmsman is at the right, the elevatorman at the left, and the ballast controls near his shoulder; (4) no "air sickness" here; (5) all cooking on board the Graf is done by modern electrical apparatus.

The Graf is 776 feet long, but the LZ-129, being built in Germany for Atlantic service, will be 812 feet long and will have double the gas capacity.

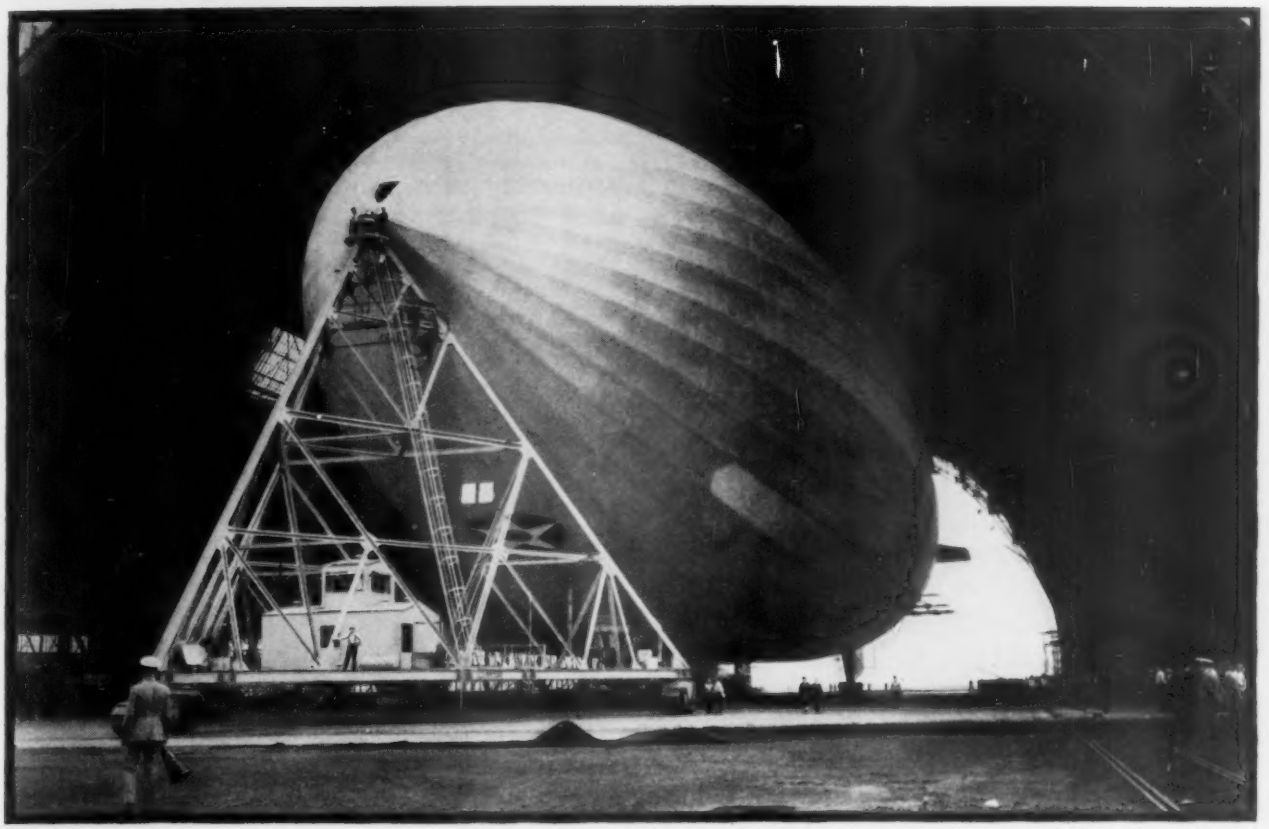


Photo: Margaret Bourke-White *Just as the ocean greyhound is warped into her berth by tugboats, so are the air leviathans docked with the help of mooring masts. Note the size of the men at work in comparison with this dirigible.*

travel. The accommodations provide single and double staterooms, running hot and cold water, shower baths, promenade decks, smoking rooms, and a special observation car.

The airship also has a potential military value. It can patrol large areas far out at sea, for example, keeping the main forces informed of the approach of the enemy ships. It is admirably suited for this purpose, for it cruises two or three times as fast as a scout cruiser and from its elevated perch in the sky can see over a far greater area at any given time. The low cost of airships compared with surface vessels, coupled with their tremendously greater value as scouts, more than compensates for their lower power as offensive weapons.

It is but a short step from the military use of airships for scouting to their peace-time use in exploring. The dirigible, properly handled, has already proved itself to be a valuable aid to polar explorers. One of the most successful and valuable pieces of polar exploration during the past decade was that carried out by the Italian airship, Norge. This ship flew from Kings Bay, Svalbard, over the North Pole to Teller, Alaska, a distance of approximately 2,700 miles.

In July, 1930, the Graf Zeppelin made an Arctic exploration flight lasting four days and seven hours, in which the airship was taken as far north as the eighty-second parallel. While in the North, the Graf established contact with the ice breaker, Malygin, by landing in the floes alongside the ship. The landing was made without outside assistance and the airship remained on the surface long enough to exchange greetings and to transfer mail.

THE expedition was planned to determine what utility rigid airships might have in polar exploration. Although no romantic dashes to the Pole were made, the ship performed an excellent scientific service. Many distinguished scientists were carried in order to collect data and the photographic survey organizations succeeded in mapping some 15,600 square miles of territory which had never before been seen by man. To my mind, this flight proved conclusively the value of airships in polar work.

All exploration is not carried on in the polar region nor is all exploration limited to visual observations of previously unseen territories; in fact, it is frequently necessary to do the exploring on the ground, collecting geological specimens, digging in ruins, etc. In cases of this sort, airships [*Continued on page 57*]

WHEN some forgotten Edison of prehistoric times invented a wheel to lighten his back's burden, he started a problem—one in which Rotarians of today are characteristically interested, for by no accident is their emblem a cogged wheel. . . *Should work-hours be cut?* Mr. Green and Mr. Lund present the arguments *pro* and *con*, localized, for the sake of simplification, to the United States. Next month, Sir Josiah Stamp, English industrialist, and Charles F. Kettering, famed research engineer, will discuss the other half of the same basic problem: *Should society curtail labor-saving inventions?*

The Thirty-Hour Week? Yes

By William Green

President, American Federation of Labor

THE United States must answer this question:

Shall we condemn millions of men to walk the streets in idleness for years to come, robbed of the chance to earn their living, begging from the government the very bread that keeps their families alive and the roof over their head, dependent on the rest of us to support them by our taxes?

Or shall we give them a chance to create the wealth for their living? If we choose this latter course, we must carry through the policy in all industries in accord with a fixed and deliberate plan for reducing the work-week so that all shall have opportunity to earn a living.

We can put men back to work by shortening work-hours to thirty a week. No other way has yet been found to create jobs enough for the men displaced by modern machines. General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, said of the thirty hour week: "Eventually we will have to come to it, for our figures show us that if we were back at the 1928 or 1929 standards of prosperity, there would be 4,000,000 out of work, with no way to take up the slack without a six-hour day."

Here we have a clear statement of the problem. Jobs must be found for 4,000,000 even when prosperity comes back. Past experience has proved that we cannot leave the task of shortening hours to individual employers as we used to do.

Photo: Underwood and Underwood.



The mantle of the late Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, fell on Mr. Green a decade ago.

EVEN under the code system, where standards can be established to cover a whole industry, we cannot count on an employers' group to take continual responsibility for keeping their work forces employed.

Take for example the automobile industry. In 1929, 447,448 men and women counted on this industry for their living; by June, 1933, only 208,000 had jobs. Then came the President's Reëmployment Agreement, and later the automobile code, establishing an average thirty-five hour week for the industry, and in the next three months work-hours in automobile plants were shortened by seven per week and 46,000 men went back to work. But even then, in September, when employment reached its 1933 peak, only 248,000 had jobs and nearly 200,000 were still out of work.

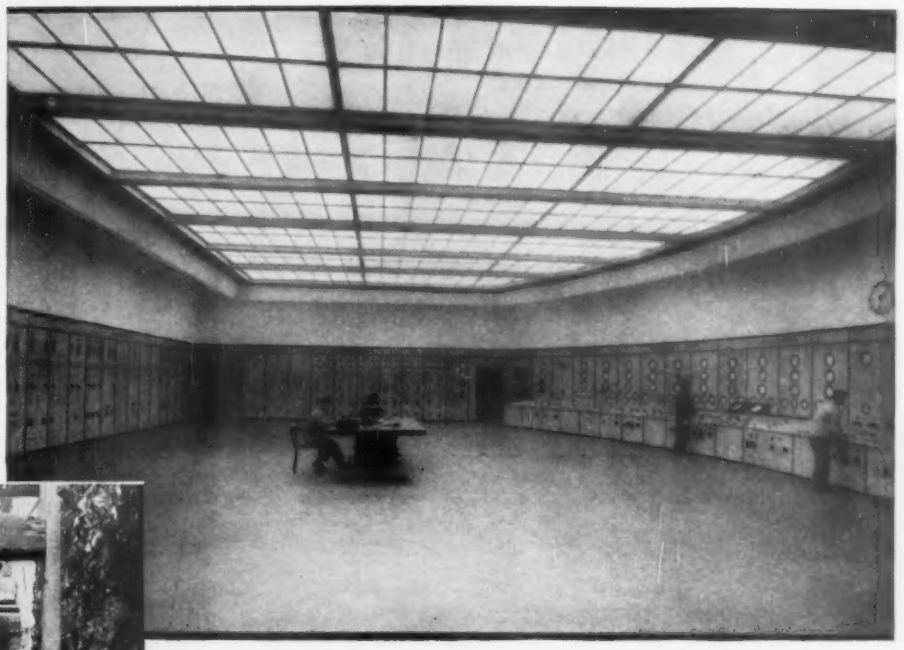
This was the employment situation in automobiles (except that unemployment was worse with the winter season) when on January eighth, the industry announced that it had increased basic work-hours under its code from thirty-five to forty per week. This meant that 40,000 would lose their jobs and that even when the spring busy season speeds operations again to the September, 1933, level, 240,000 instead of 200,000 automobile workers will be unemployed.

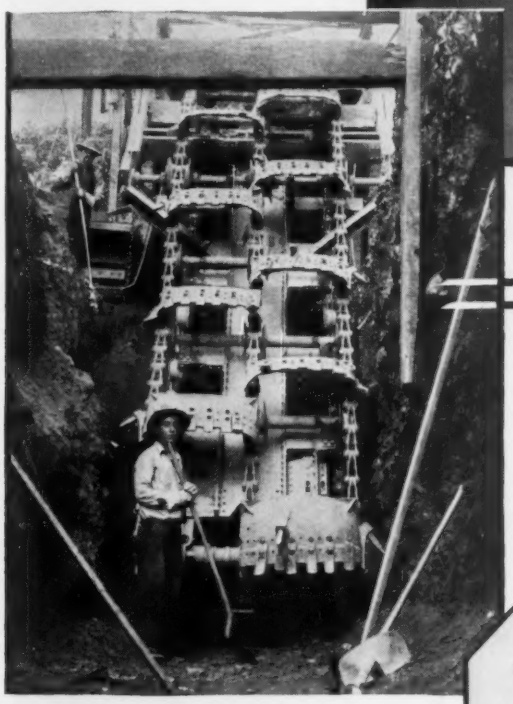
The automobile industry, like every other industry producing durable goods, has been hard hit by

Around the world the story is the same: machines are displacing men at an increasing rate. One man in Berlin's new superpower station (right), for example, can control 228,000 kws.

The ditch-digger (below) is a remarkable example of human inventive genius. Its steel teeth burrow trenches with unrelenting efficiency. But, so it is claimed, this one machine has put a thousand men out of work.

And the automatic telephone has displaced "hello girls," just as the first phones did couriers.





Photos: Acme.



1000 MEN

depression; but it has been one of the first to come back. Auto production in the last half of 1933 was fifty per cent above 1932. Nearly every important company has greatly improved its earning position. Records for fourteen companies, including all the largest producers (except Ford), show that the industry has changed a deficit of $16,608,000 in 1932 to a profit of $84,906,000 in 1933, comparing the first nine months each year. These profits were made largely in the third quarter when the industry reduced hours by seven per week.

Compared to other industries, the automobile manufacturers have fared well indeed. These same fourteen companies increased their profits by $100,000,000 in 1933 over 1932 (nine months) while 252 companies in other industries made a gain in profits of only $80,000,000. This industry would seem more able than others to shorten hours to the thirty-hour week; the need is greater, since when employment reached its peak last year and hours were only thirty-three a week, forty-five per cent of its workers were still unemployed.

But even under the code system, this industry, which is in a relatively strong earnings position in comparison to others, does not take responsibility to keep its workers employed. If this is true of one industry, it may be true of any industry. How are we to find work for the 4,000,000 permanently unemployed?

If we do not shorten hours to thirty a week, we shall have to count for years to come either on furnishing work through government employment on public works or civil works, or else we shall have to support these millions on relief with no work at all.

There are men and women in the United States today who have not had a steady job for three years. There are thousands of them. From day to day and week to week for long periods they have existed somehow or other without knowing where the next meal was coming from. We [*Continued on page 50*]

The Thirty-Hour Week? No

By Robert L. Lund

Chairman, National Association of Manufacturers



Photo: Bachrach

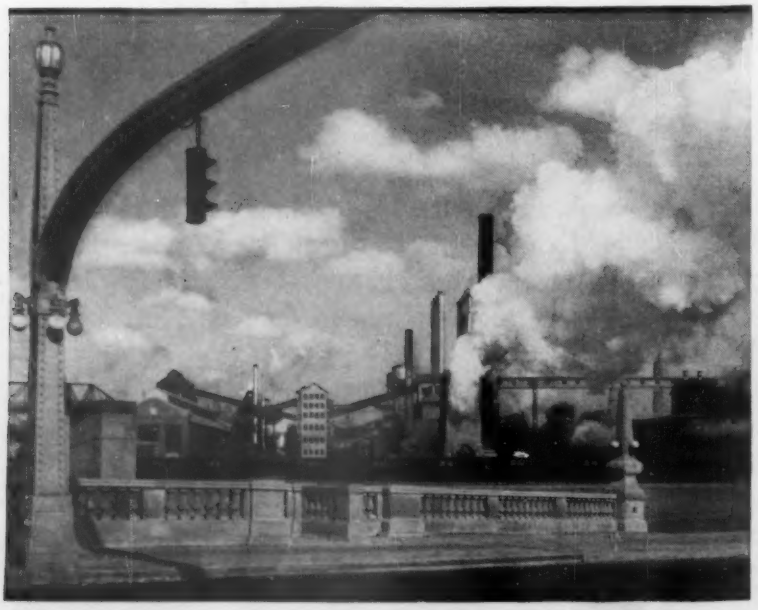
Mr. Lund is a St. Louis manufacturer and a former NRA Industrial Advisory Board member.

INDUSTRY is entirely in sympathy with the philosophy of work-sharing as an emergency method of reducing unemployment, because it is better from every point of view than charity relief. It was industry which first put a work-sharing plan into operation. Almost two years before the United States' recovery program was conceived, a nation-wide "Share the Work" campaign was organized by industry, which put millions of men back at work and, in a great many plants, contrary to the general belief, with no proportionate wage reduction for the men whose hours were reduced. This movement was one of the definite steps leading to President Roosevelt's recovery program.

Industry coöperated wholeheartedly with the President's Reëmployment Agreement, a further step in work-sharing. More than a million employers entered voluntarily into this agreement. Under it, hours were again reduced with no corresponding reduction in wages and with the certainty that for many months income could not be increased to pay the bill.

The framing of Codes of Fair Competition brings to a climax the effort to spread the work. Thousands of men of industry have met in Washington and have agreed to shorten hours and raise wages. Industries employing two-thirds of the workers in manufacturing are under the codes, and of these three-fourths have not been able to increase income in sufficient measure to pay the added cost. Industry has done its part and at great sacrifice.

Work-sharing is the purpose of the Thirty-Hour Week Bill Representative Connery has introduced in Congress. Mr. Connery's proposal contemplates a rigid thirty-hour week for all employers in all industries without regard to the supply of competent workers, or to any seasonal or other emergency further than that the President is given the impossible task of guiding the operation of the nation's 450,000 establishments by lifting the restrictions when it is demonstrated that they are hurtful.



It would not be fair, says the author, to ask business to shoulder the additional burdens the thirty-hour week would entail.

It is clear from the record I have cited that industry does not oppose the thirty-hour week because it is out of sympathy with its avowed objective, the sharing of work to reduce unemployment; its opposition is founded upon six very practical considerations. These are:

It would lower living standards.

It would tend to create unemployment.



"Shortened working hours reflect a normal economic trend brought about by improved manufacturing methods and machines. . . . Now arbitrarily to set a limit of thirty hours is not in keeping with this normal trend . . . and would add further dangerous economic and social complications to the evils that have developed out of the depression."

Photos: Acme.

"Any rigid limitation of working hours will limit the advance we have the right to expect in living standards."



It would hurt, rather than improve, the workers' condition.

It would retard recovery.

It would be unconstitutional.

It would not solve the unemployment problem.

The facts leading to these conclusions are:

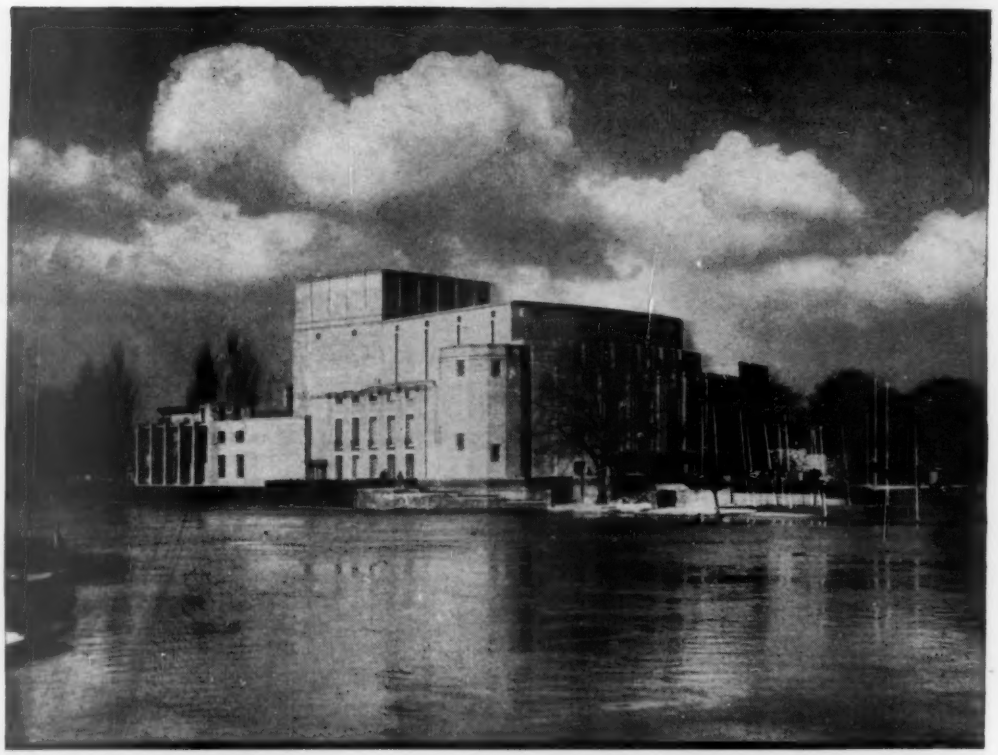
THE standard of living of the workers affected and of the country as a whole will be lowered because a thirty-hour week would put a definite limit on production and thus there will be less of the necessities and particularly of luxuries available for consumption. The nation cannot have what it does not produce. There is no over-production now excepting in a comparatively few products, and a multitude of consumer demands and desires are unsatisfied. Every family in the nation, however humble, is a potential customer for a fine estate and all of the attendant conveniences and luxuries. This may seem an exaggerated statement, but however it may be modified the fact remains that America needs only a proper ordering of its national economy to provide a market for all the things its workers can produce with a proper division of work and leisure. Any rigid limitation of working hours will, of necessity and with certainty, limit the advance we have the right to expect in living standards.

Shortened working hours reflect a normal economic trend brought about by improved manufacturing methods and machines. One hundred years ago the work week averaged 78 hours; in 1840 it was 68; in 1890 it was 58; and in 1930 less than 48. Now arbitrarily to set a limit of thirty hours is not in keeping with this normal trend in the reduction of working time. A move in this direction would add further dangerous economic and social complications to the evils that have developed out of the depression.

Our hope of recovery lies in the direction of greater production — not less, with the ordering of our economic affairs so that what is produced can be distributed and sold. Consider what has happened since 1900; more than half our workers are employed today in industries which did not exist thirty-four years ago. These industries were created by the genius of management and the skill of workmen in the face of the greatest war in history. Machines and improved methods released the men to man them. This is the direction in which we must move if we are to improve or even maintain the living standard which we now enjoy. [*Continued on page 51*]

Viewed from the placid Avon, the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater bears a resemblance to an industrial plant, as the candid Warwickshire man observed. Speaking the last syllable in modern architecture, it does, at first thought, seem incongruously placed in an ancient English village which zealously preserves every tie with the past. But measured by its function — which is being a theater, and not a faked castle—it richly justifies itself in the eyes of those who accept the tenets of modern art.

Photographs:
Herbert Felton, and the
Architectural Review, London.



A Jam Factory on the Avon

By Clinton P. Anderson

Immediate Past President, Rotary International

All the world being but a stage, it's fitting that Stratford show Shakespeare's plays in a setting expressive of life at the moment.

AMERICAN history has never forgotten the classic description of a new type of fighting ship—"a cheese box on a raft."

English art will doubtless never forget the description given by a bold citizen of Warwickshire on first viewing the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford—"a jam factory on the Avon."

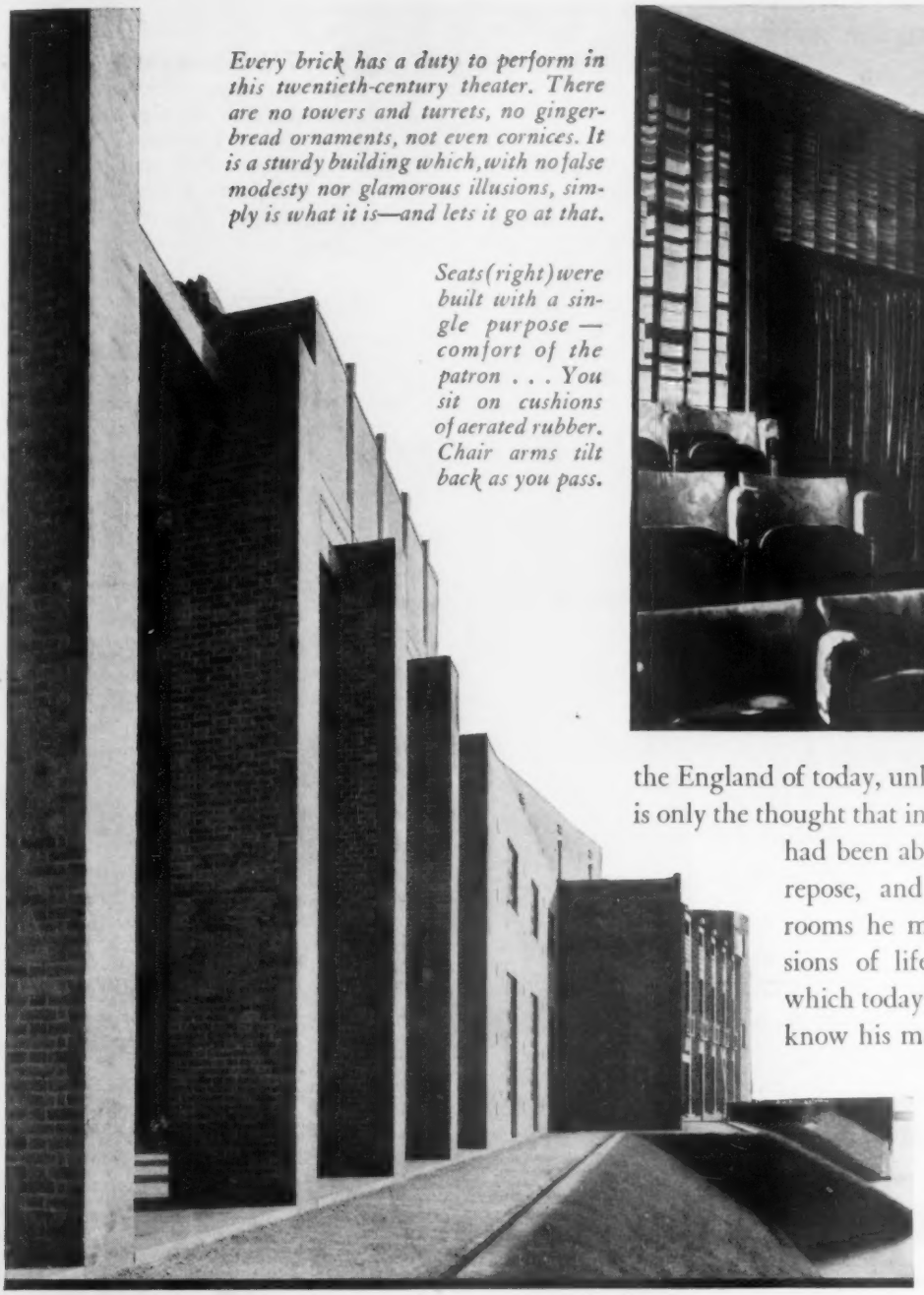
There are a few generations spanning the gulf between these two comments, and yet in reality they are closely related. Both reflect the amazement which always greets change, both are characteristic of the popular response always evoked by bold spirits who dare to desert tradition—and thus leave their particular art unshackled for generations to come.



Carefully executed details here and there relieve otherwise dreary stretches of brick and mortar.

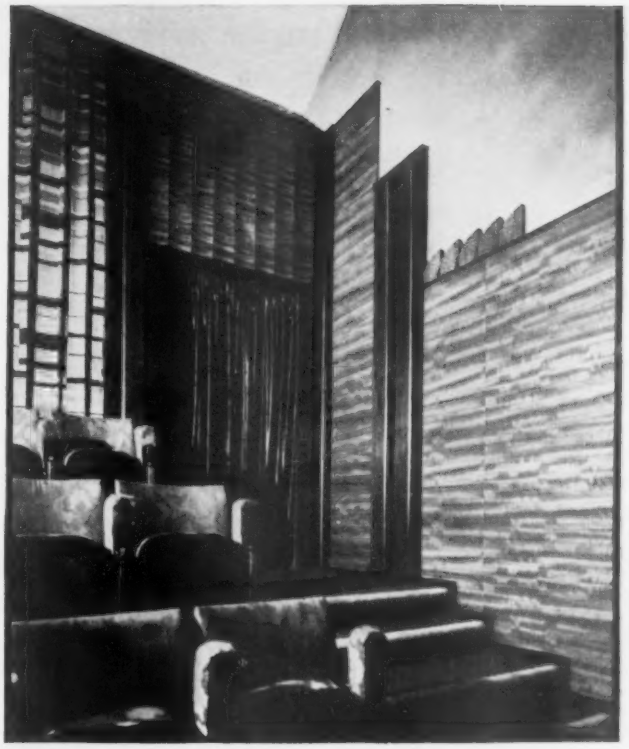
Visitors to Stratford are not prepared for the Shakespeare Memorial Theater by any tour of inspection they may make through the Shakespearean properties, as a Rotary party which visited Stratford last May knows. We could not have asked for or found a finer guide, for we were accompanied on our journey by Frederick C. Wellstood, a Rotarian and the manager of the Shakespearean properties.

We went with him to Shakespeare's birthplace in Henley Street, purchased by public subscription nearly a century ago as a national memorial to Shakespeare. Here we could see personal possessions of the great playwright and could visualize him as a



Every brick has a duty to perform in this twentieth-century theater. There are no towers and turrets, no gingerbread ornaments, not even cornices. It is a sturdy building which, with no false modesty nor glamorous illusions, simply is what it is—and lets it go at that.

Seats (right) were built with a single purpose — comfort of the patron . . . You sit on cushions of aerated rubber. Chair arms tilt back as you pass.



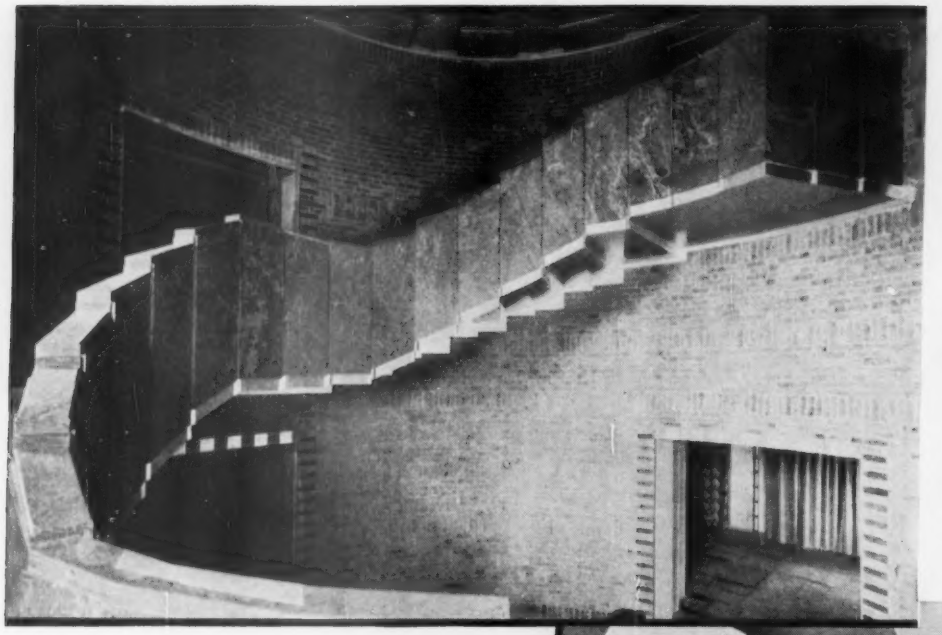
"man of property" who would be buried in Holy Trinity Church, not because of his genius as a writer, but because through that genius he was able to purchase a share of the revenues of the church.

From the birthplace, consisting in reality of one house in which Shakespeare was born, and another, which was the property of his father and used by him to store the agricultural goods in which he traded, we drove the scant mile to Anne Hathaway's cottage. Its thatched roof, its timbered walls, and its furniture carried us back to the days of William Shakespeare's courtship.

There is very little to connect the property with the England of today, unless it be the gardens. There is only the thought that in this cottage the great artist had been able to find contentment and repose, and that in the quiet of its rooms he might have formed impressions of life and images of romance which today live in the hearts of all who know his masterpieces.

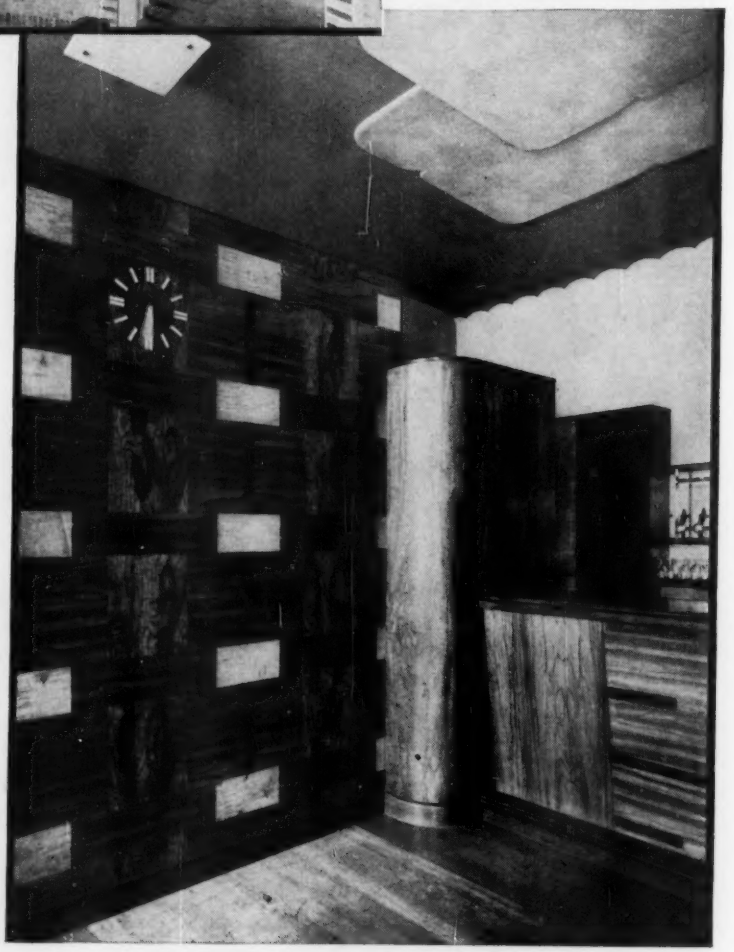
It is the New Place which unmistakably suggests that this village on the Avon has not changed in its essence since the poet's death. The house which he bought there has vanished, but the spirit which characterized housing of that day remains. Paths of peace abound in the gardens. The color of the English countryside proclaims itself from every pathway. Throughout there is a reminder of the English custom of hiding away the things that are most lovely—the unconscious feeling that the garden is for rest and not for display, that it must be a place of retreat and not a symbol of prosperity.

Walking from this haven of seventeenth-century quiet, we come upon the theater with a shock. It is so frankly an attempt to utilize the best of modern art. It is so sincere in its designs. Its purpose is so



This winding stair is but one of many unusual architectural features in the new Shakespeare Theater. The roof is supported in such a way that no pillars loom between the cheapest of seats and the stage.

Money for the structure came from many climes; so did the materials. Note the striking contrast (below) in the panels of Australian silky oak and the mahogany. The sheer beauty of the wood is brought out by indirect lighting—illuminating also the principle of using decorative, not decorated materials.



apparent that the exclamation of the startled resident of Warwickshire seems perfectly appropriate. There is no reason why it should not be termed "a jam factory on the Avon."

Why not? A jam factory is at least honest as to its functions. Its windows and doors, its machinery and stacks, proclaim it to be a manufacturing establishment.

THE theater has the same right to candor. It should be a place wherein the plays of Shakespeare may be adequately staged; every line of this building gives evidence of that purpose. There is no attempt to deceive a visitor into believing it a great castle. It is not crowned with domes nor is it concealed behind great porticos. It stands with its working parts revealed—a simple entrance-way with massive doors; offices behind tiny windows; a substantial auditorium; and then uplifted the great gallery over the stage, in which the curtains of a hundred fairy lands may be stored. No one can approach the north front from the waterside and fail to guess the purpose of the building which confronts him. Unquestionably, it is a theater.

There has long been in Stratford a Shakespeare Memorial Theater. As early, I am told, as 1816 there was a thought of such a structure, but it remained for Charles Flower, fifty years later, to go forward with the project. What he built was hardly comparable to the present structure. It was a very brave and ambitious building for its day, yet it was as pretentious as the new theater is plain. It had its towers and its turrets. It acknowledged in its every aspect its debt to the old castles which crowd the English countryside. The fine old building, typical of its generation, stood until the spring [*Continued on page 54*]



Photos (5) Detroit News

Firsts—(1) the 1896 Stearns; (2) Elwood Haynes in his—1893; (3) R.E. Old's horseless carriage, 1886 - 1887.

Yesterday

Photos: (1 to 4) Brown Brothers

(4) the Selden—vintage of 1877; (5) this doughty Leonard won a 100-mile non-stop race of May 30, 1902.

Gasoline-Buggy Beginnings

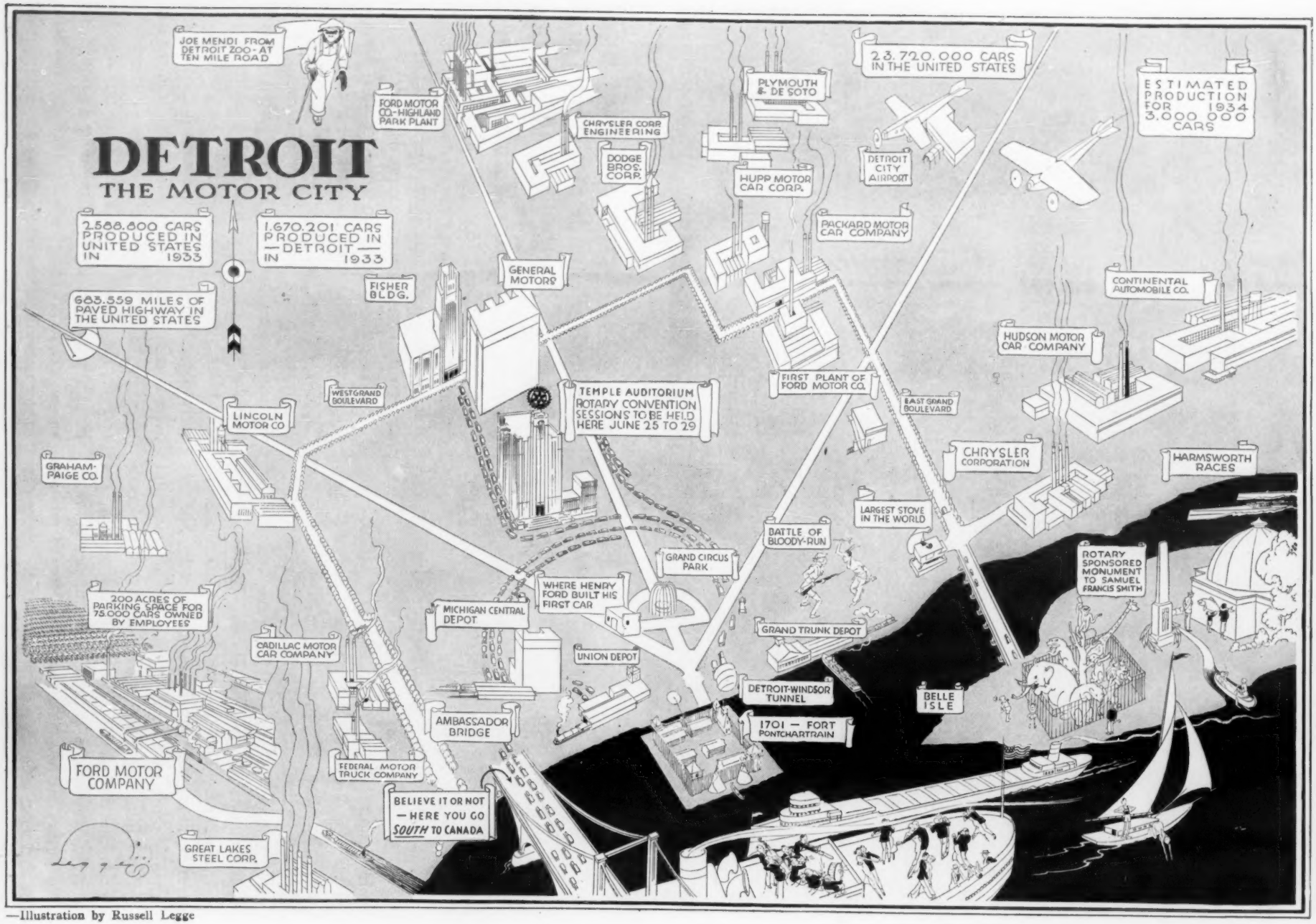
By E. A. Batchelor

A frank Detroiter dispels some favorite legends of the men and the place that cradled the not now infant automobile industry.

YOU always can start an argument in Detroit as to whether it made the automobile industry or the automobile industry made Detroit. In fact, you always can start an argument about anything connected with the automobile industry in this Michigan city. From the president of a big company down, every automobile man worth his salt has an argument hung on a hair-trigger. But whether Detroit made the automobile industry, or *vice versa,* or *per contra,* or what have you, Detroit's history is sharply divided into A.M. and P.M. periods—meaning of course *ante* motor and *post* motor.

Undoubtedly Detroit would have been able to struggle along without the motor industry. She was making more stoves and drugs and one thing and another than any other city in her part of the country before the motor industry developed. Oh, yes, she also was making a prodigious number of cigars. No figures are available to check Detroit's position in the cigar industry, but we can safely assert that she made the strongest cigars ever fabricated outside of Chattanooga—or is it Tampa?—as well as some very good brands of domestic goods. There used to be one brand that even our janitor couldn't handle.

If Detroit could have pursued the even tenor of her way without the motor car industry, most assuredly the motor car industry also would have flourished somewhere else. Detroit probably would have lost this plum if it had been a matter of her appreciating it as a plum and trying to save it in the early days. But Detroit didn't regard the industry as an unmitigated boon for a long time. On the contrary, in the early days the conservative element of one of the most conservative cities in America thought the early auto magnates were a loud-talking, vulgar, not to say completely "nutty," lot of fellows, to say nothing of the predilection for strong drink



—Illustration by Russell Legge

that characterized some of them. Detroit wished most heartily that they would go 'way and let her alone with her stoves and her drugs and her cigars.

It really is not surprising that many people think that Detroit either invented the motor car, or else put it on a practical basis. That is not true. There were motor cars of sorts as far back as the seventeenth century, employing sails for motive power. About as soon as Mr. Watt refuted that old adage, "a watched pot never boils," and the steam engine came into being, inventive genius was at work on motor vehicles. But even before that, the great minds were getting all excited about something to supersede the horse. Sir Isaac Newton, the well-known gravity man, for example, had an idea that a carriage could be propelled by the recoil of a series of explosions. Sir Isaac thus qualified not only as the discoverer of his justly-popular law but as the inventor of back-firing as well.

OBVIOUSLY there were some drawbacks to the Newton idea of moving a carriage by the "kick" of an explosive. It lacked certain features of quietness and smoothness considered desirable from the passengers' point of view, and the public was never completely sold on the idea of becoming "human cannon balls." Yet, in basic principle, old Sir Isaac was on the right track for today's gasoline motor is actuated by a series of explosions, the recoil of which is translated to the crankshaft instead of directly to the body of the vehicle.

It wasn't much of a trick to devise a "road locomotive" once they had worked out the steam engine. In fact, "road locomotives" and rail locomotives were not dissimilar in the early days and about all of the prominent fellows identified with the development of the Iron Horse had a go at the type designed for use on the highways.

Human nature ran true to form in that it made things as tough as possible for these inventors and those who operated their creations. A hundred years ago there [*Continued on page 58*]



Photos: Acme

Tomorrow?

WHAT will be the car of the future? This Delage (1), designed and made in France, offers some suggestions on streamlining for the designer. Its price? Only $15,000. If you prefer something less expensive and smaller, consider the three-wheeler (2), recently exhibited in Germany. The next model (3) isn't for sale—just an experimental number produced by an American firm. This English motor car (4) carries its engine in the rear.



Photo: © Planet News Ltd.

An economic disaster in one country instantaneously affects other lands, as these young ladies well know. They are operators in the great international telephone exchange in London.

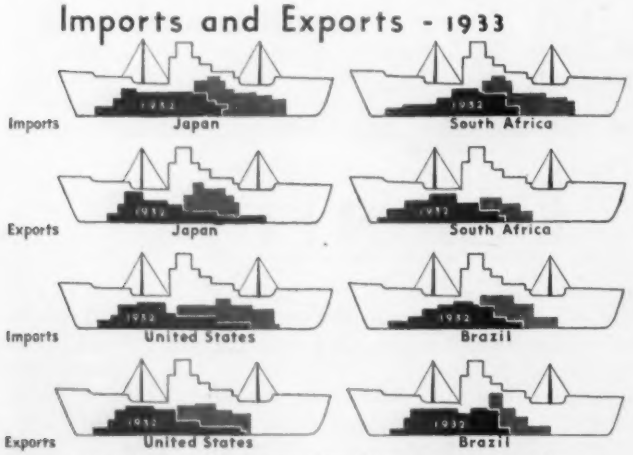
The World Turns the Corner

By Rudolf Holstí

Former Prime Minister of Finland

You've been pretty sure that the depression was over. Here is an array of figures from all parts of the globe to prove you right.

THE nations of the world, almost without exception, have turned the corner. The backbone of the depression which cracked during the summer of 1933 is now completely broken. Recovery is not only on its way; it is definitely here! Prosperity, however, is yet to be secured. The speed with which the world will return to normalcy, and the future characteristics of that normalcy, depend upon factors which are different in almost every country. In some the "good *old* times" are gone forever. They will be replaced by better *new* times. In other countries people already are singing "Happy Days Are Here Again."



The shaded portion of the cargo shows the 1933 increase over 1932.

At the beginning of 1933, the crest of the unemployment wave which swept over the world had not been reached. Commodity prices were still falling. The stock market was bumping along on the very rocky bottom.

A year ago there were more than 30,000,000 workers idle in the industrialized countries, according to conservative estimates made by the International

World trade suffered a bad headache in 1929. Sugared pills of optimism didn't help. Relapse followed relapse. Every port had its quota of idle ships. By the close of 1932, international commerce had dropped to less than forty per cent of normal. February and March saw trade at its lowest ebb.

Then, something happened. Just why, not even Geneva experts can adequately explain. But once again men and ships began to move goods. By August of 1933, world trade had registered an increase of six per cent.

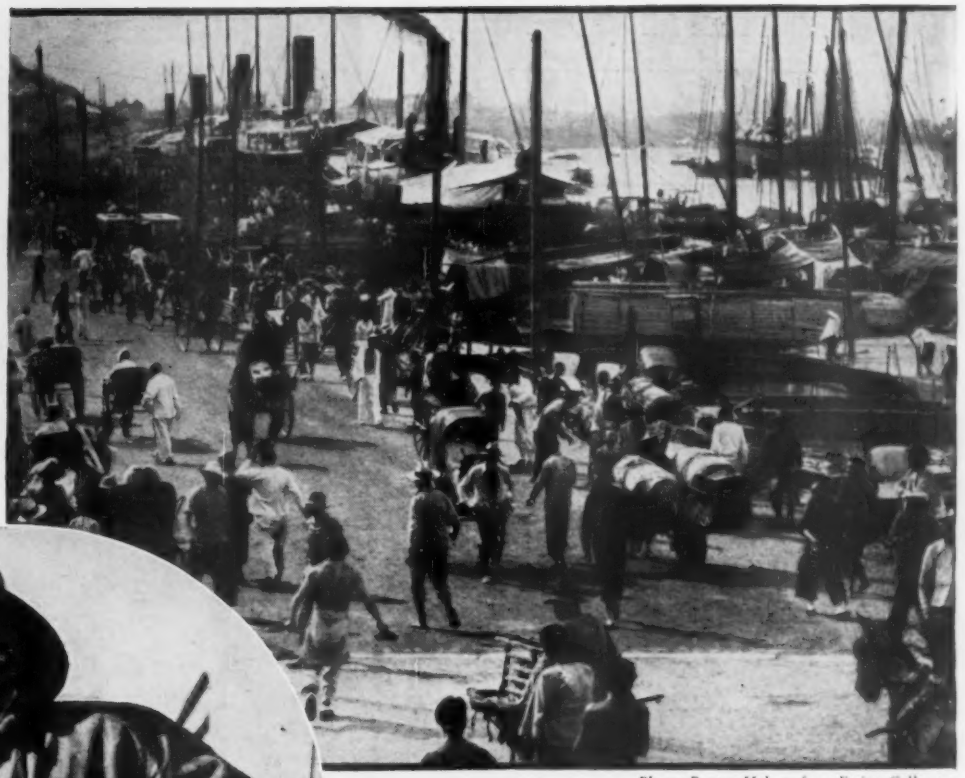


Photo: Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway.



Photo: Armstrong Roberts.

Labor Bureau's experts. International trade, reports to the Financial and Economic Sections of the League of Nations indicated, was near the vanishing point. Both exports and imports were falling rapidly. Then something happened, perhaps by sheer coincidence or, perhaps, through some unseen force.

Today the world's army of unemployed has shrunk by at least ten million men—perhaps fifteen millions—and its ranks continue to disintegrate. Factory chimneys are smoking again in many lands. The wheels of industry are beginning to turn, perhaps a bit slowly and creakily, but steadily.

While it is true that the signs of economic recovery are more evident in industry, the fact that the agrarian population of the world is the greatest consumer is proof that the position of the farmer, too, is improving. The last to succumb to economic disorganization, the agriculturists are also the last to give outward evidence of recovery. But if industry is picking up, and it unquestionably is, then the farmers and peasants must be buying again.

A cross-section of world trade conditions, drawn from official government reports submitted by thirty-three countries to the Economic Section of the League of Nations, reveals that fifteen countries experienced considerable increases in both imports and exports during the third quarter of 1933 as compared with the same quarter in 1932. Twenty-four countries reported increased, and nine decreased, exports; twenty showed gains, and thirteen losses, in imports. Only four — Germany, Spain, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria — showed declines in both imports and exports.

WITHOUT exception every one of the countries, whose statistics were studied, showed that the decline in trade (imports and exports and domestic commerce) which began in 1930, continued through the years of 1931 and 1932 and into the early spring of 1933 when the bottom was reached. Finland, Australia, and India registered slight recovery in the summer of 1932, but Finland alone maintained her gains

into 1933. Indian trade fell off considerably and Australian commerce just about held its own.

Among the countries showing marked economic improvement in 1933, Japan perhaps made the greatest progress. Depreciation of the yen, however, must be taken into consideration when comparison is made with countries still on the gold standard.

The increase, in yen value, of Japan's export trade in July, August, and September of 1933 as compared with the same months of 1932, was 37.4 per cent. Over the same period the yen value of Japan's imports rose 77.5 per cent.

Other countries whose commerce showed marked improvement in 1933, and the percentage of increases recorded as against similar months of 1932, are:

Country	Imports Increase	Exports Increase
Japan	77.5	37.4
South Africa	70.8	23
United States	51.9	26.9
Brazil	38	36.7
Greece	27.9	31.6
Yugoslavia	21.3	24.5
Estonia	22.5	15.5
Chile	15	32.5
Hungary	4.2	35.8
Finland	12.5	33.4
Portugal	25.9	3.3

Statistics usually are dry and uninteresting. They are hard to visualize and almost impossible to interpret. But a composite picture, drawn from official reports submitted by forty-nine countries, whose combined trade represents nine-tenths of the world's commerce, shows these startling and interesting facts:

The world's exports for 1932 were 61.8 per cent less than they were in 1929. The world's imports for the same year — 1933 — were 60.8 per cent less than in 1929.

In other words: The world's commerce—exports and imports—during the first three years of the depression dwindled to less than forty per cent of what normal trade should have been.

While the picture thrown upon the statistical screen during 1932, and the first quarter of 1933, was exceptionally gloomy, the [*Continued on page 52*]

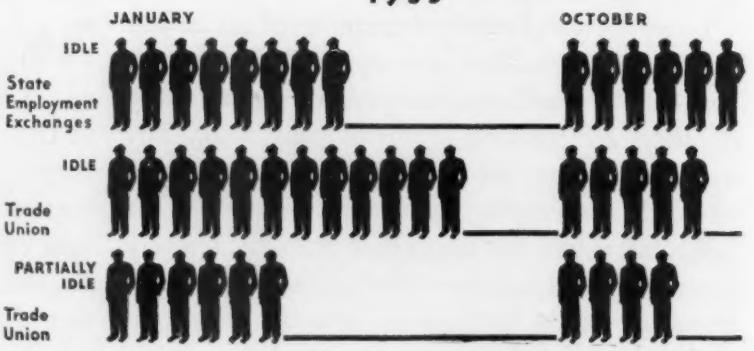




Photos: (below) Acme; (right) Ewing Galloway.

ABOVE—*The Paris Bourse which, like all other great financial nerve centers of the world, is quickly responsive to the trends of trade.*

LEFT—*Huge surpluses of coffee in Brazil are typical of general under-consumption of agricultural products among Western peoples.*



Statistics from three sources agree that the ranks of the unemployed in Germany were materially reduced during 1933.

Recovery Through Craft Fellowship

By Vivian Carter

Former Secretary of Rotary International: Association for Britain and Ireland

A proposal for an international Round Table representing the 83 major Rotary classifications to be held during the convention.

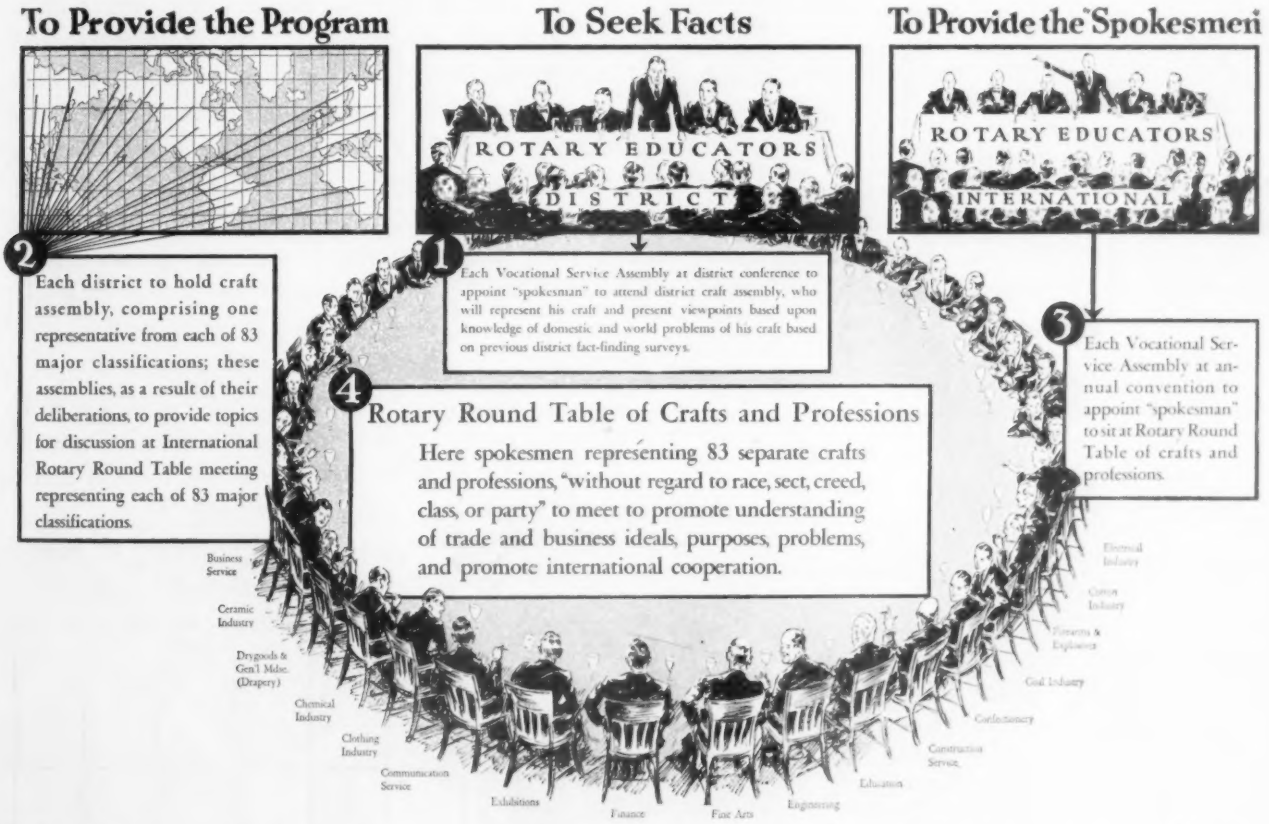
THERE is nothing unique in these days about an assembly of men of different races. At regular intervals such assemblies take the place of diplomats, lawyers, scientists, welfare workers, business men of all trades, and are a regular part of international life.

The significant thing about a Rotary International assembly is not its racial diversity, interesting as that always is, but its infinite diversity of vocations. In its world-conventions, Rotary exhibits on a wide scale what is its distinguishing mark on a small scale. It is a "Round Table" of the "knights" of service in daily work.

Just at this time, a Rotary convention representing the trades and professions of the whole world in the persons of selected men from sixty or more areas has a special significance. The various nations of the world are agreed at least on one thing, which is that it is vital to the welfare of each and all to have the close coöperation of business with the State.

Some states have simply seized the control of industry and direct it by commissars, or state-controllers. Others have called the heads of trade organizations to coöperate in schemes for national recovery. All are looking in some way for means by which to tie industry and commerce and all lines of service in with government.

The Rotary movement, which has been saying for long years in days of prosperity what is now being said in days of stress, namely, that all worthy enter-



A simplified diagram of the plan for an international Round Table of business and professional men, as suggested by the author. Note that it provides for both the program and the spokesmen. Such an organization would bring together Rotarians of differing crafts "for the world-wide application of ethical standards and for the understanding of each other's ideals."

prise must be based on the ideal of service by the individual, may well be looked to for active help by governments calling for cooperation. It is important, therefore, that its leaders and organizers should be prepared with concrete plans based on tested capacities.

For over ten years past, the Rotary movement has stressed the need for every single trade to have its craft code, and in order to get such code framed and adopted, every Rotarian has been urged to take an active part in the work of his own trade organization. As a result, it can be clearly shown that many trades which previously scouted the idea of codification have adopted it, in full or in skeleton.

In consequence, when the call came from the President of the United States for industry to coöperate in eliminating undesirable business practices, to remove selfishness, abuses, and unfair conditions of labor and competition, many branches were already prepared to answer the call.

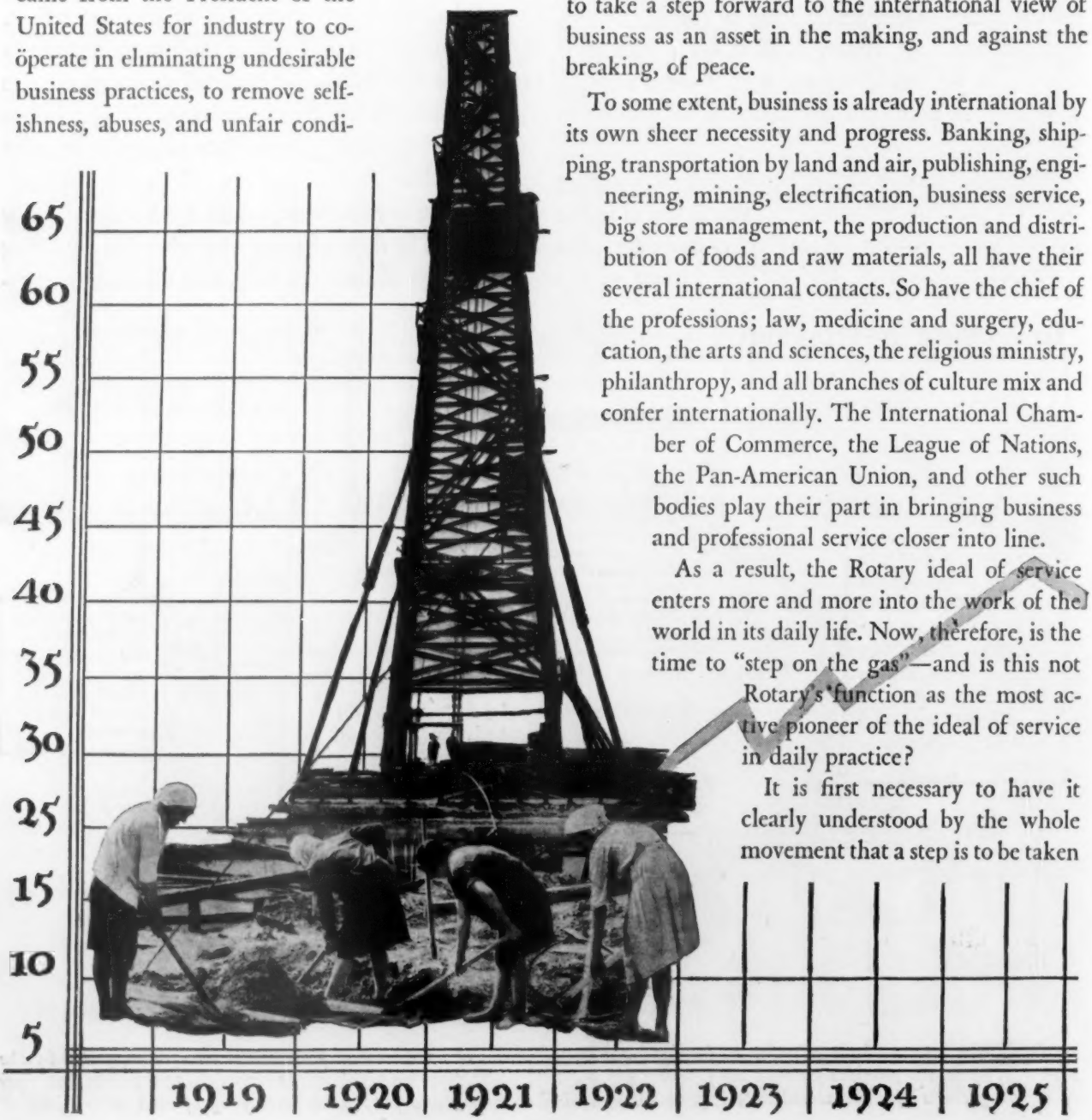
In other countries, trade organization was more or less advanced, but where Rotary was firmly established, its members were in the majority of cases well aware of their responsibility to take active part in their associations, where they existed, or where they did not, in getting them formed with the ethical principle firmly embodied.

NOW at its conventions, Rotary endeavors to think not in national but in international terms and for international purposes. At the convention to be held this year at Detroit it is, I understand, contemplated to take a step forward to the international view of business as an asset in the making, and against the breaking, of peace.

To some extent, business is already international by its own sheer necessity and progress. Banking, shipping, transportation by land and air, publishing, engineering, mining, electrification, business service, big store management, the production and distribution of foods and raw materials, all have their several international contacts. So have the chief of the professions; law, medicine and surgery, education, the arts and sciences, the religious ministry, philanthropy, and all branches of culture mix and confer internationally. The International Chamber of Commerce, the League of Nations, the Pan-American Union, and other such bodies play their part in bringing business and professional service closer into line.

As a result, the Rotary ideal of service enters more and more into the work of the world in its daily life. Now, therefore, is the time to "step on the gas"—and is this not Rotary's function as the most active pioneer of the ideal of service in daily practice?

It is first necessary to have it clearly understood by the whole movement that a step is to be taken



in advance of anything hitherto done, and the usual way is that of convention resolution. The principle for such a resolution, if put forward would, I suggest, be that in order to assure that ethical principles are applied in every branch of business as well as profession, efforts should be made by Rotarians in every national trade organization to establish a standard code of practices; that to secure the international application of ethical practices in business, effort should be made to establish international contacts between all national trade associations: that Rotarians active in national trade associations should be brought together at regular intervals to compare notes on progress and to strengthen their international ties.

To carry through such a resolution would not mean the setting up of new machinery. The experimental plant is already in being. Since the early days, groups of Rotarians in the same classifications have been got together at conventions and in national areas and districts. These were at first more or less social and personal gatherings, but of late years it has been sought to make these vocational assemblies instruments in furthering the ethical principles of Rotary. Certain crafts such as the law, publishing, medicine, rail transportation, have formed groups with standing committees, for which Rotary International last year prescribed rules. Other such groups are in process of formation.

What, I think, is needed is a move by Rotary International to stimulate and encourage the formation of these various groups by appropriate action. Here perhaps something quite definite will be done at the coming Detroit convention by the holding of the first international Round Table of representatives of each major classification of trade or profession.

Such a Round Table would, in years to come, be one of the outstanding features of world-life. It would associate the crafts in a bond for the world-wide application of ethical standards and understanding of each other's ideals and purposes. It would demonstrate to the world the possibility of international thought in craft-service. It would show men thinking and working together as fellow-craftsmen, without regard to race, sect, creed, class, or party.

In the more utilitarian sense, the Round Table would be a pool of special information as to the work and progress of each national association as an asset to internal welfare and good government, and a means of comparison and coördination in the international sphere of common effort for understanding, goodwill, and peace.

As I visualize it, I call to mind the precedent of the Pan-American Union at [*Continued on page 63*]

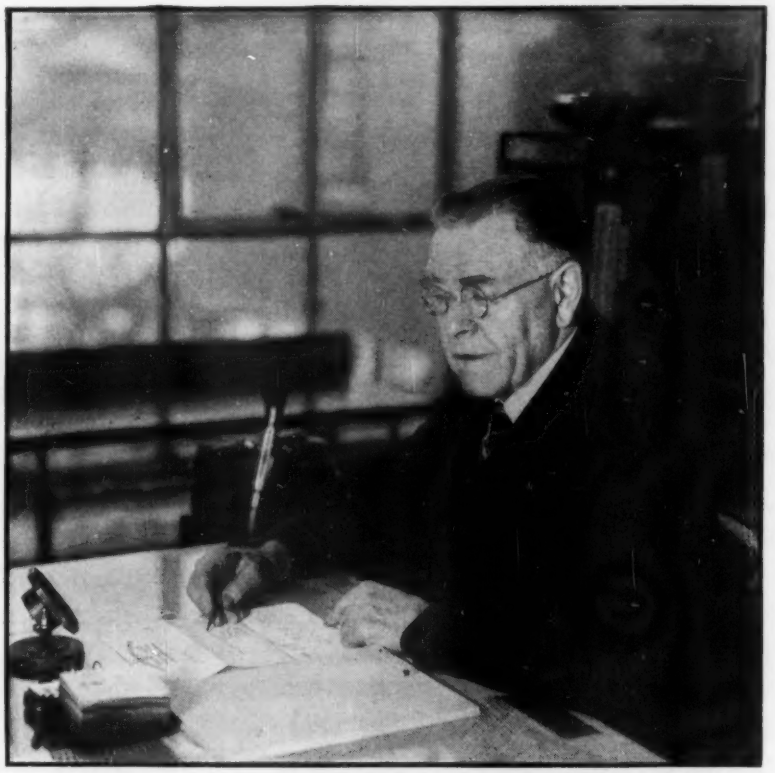
". . . Business is already international by its own sheer necessity and progress."



27 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934

Stalwart Cogs —in the Rotary Wheel

BRIEF glimpses into the private and official lives of some of the old-time Rotary club secretaries—members of a notable company of men whose influence has helped to mold Rotary International.



Fred W. Gage, Battle Creek, Michigan

FRED W. GAGE first became acquainted with Rotary back in 1914 when there were only a few clubs and the popular conception of Rotary was that it was some kind of a society having to do with wheeled vehicles. An attempt was being made to organize in Battle Creek, and Fred, who already had some knowledge of the real aims of Rotary, helped to get the new club started. Then the members proceeded to elect him secretary-treasurer.

Someone, remembering Fred's musical talents, suggested him as the club's pianist. Fred thought this would be a painful infliction on the new club, but it turned out otherwise. "The singing club is a happy club," and Battle Creek is no exception. The credit, his fellow-members will tell you, belongs to Fred Gage.

Ask him to name the essentials to a successful Rotary club secretaryship and he will say—just being a real Rotarian. What he means is that the secretary must be friendly and look upon his "job" as an opportunity for service to his fellow club members and to his community.

Fred Gage will tell you that the Rotary club has many opportunities for community service. He will call attention to his own club's student loan fund and its splendid work in behalf of crippled children.

He has four sons, three of whom are identified with printing—thus following in their father's footsteps. There is also a flock of grandchildren, which is one reason, Fred will say, why he has managed to keep young.



Morgan Richards, Selma, Alabama

THERE are two events, one of which usually happens to nearly every man. One is getting fired from his first job. The other is getting married. For Morgan Richards both happened in the same week. That was back in 1910. The Southern Railway lost a young traffic man and the Chamber of Commerce got a new secretary. Being Chamber of Commerce secretary didn't seem exciting enough, so Morgan became secretary of the committee formed to organize a Rotary club in Selma. He did a good job. The club was organized in March, 1916, and Morgan was the unanimous choice for the permanent secretaryship.

In 1929-30 which almost brings us down to date, Morgan was the choice for governor of the Twenty-sixth District. He takes Rotary seriously. He has had a perfect attendance record since April, 1919, which means more than 700 consecutive meetings without a miss. Think of the length of all those after-dinner speeches if laid end to end. He has attended every international convention, with one exception, since 1919. He has had an important share in the club's consistent and broad program of boy's work.

As Morgan looks at this secretary's job, he says two of the main essentials are the ability to pass credit along to committees, and having a personality that makes friends. Morgan does not claim to possess these qualities, but he does hope some day to reach his ideal — which is just why he is a good secretary.

FEW Rotarians who drop in on the Rotary Club of Lewistown, Montana, to make up their attendance, are aware that the club secretary who countersigns their card is no less a person than the Assistant Attorney General of the State of Montana. The card requires only the State seal to give it the status of an official State document. Enor K. Matson helped organize the Lewistown club in 1916, and from that day—when his friends asked him to take the post—he has been club secretary.

A few years prior to that he had received his A.B., from Nebraska Wesleyan, and his L.L.B.—in 1913—from the Nebraska Law School. He attended Harvard Law School. Since 1914, he has engaged in general law practice in Lewistown. He has been secretary of the Montana Bar Association, and is now serving an appointment as Assistant Attorney General. Two years ago his Rotary friends persuaded him to take on the governorship of his district.

He has seen the Lewistown Rotary Club become a stabilizing and unifying force for good in the community. Its altruistic endeavors have been unmarked by ostentation and fanfare.

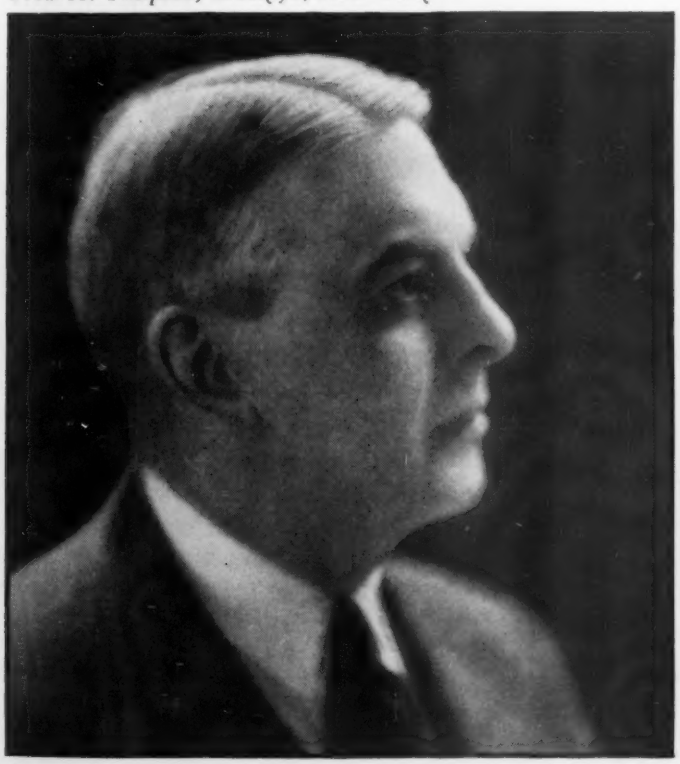
"What are the chief essentials of a Rotary secretary?" Enor Matson would probably say an unwavering enthusiasm for Rotary, a considerable amount of industry, and much good judgment and tact.

Enor is married. His wife is a noted singer. They have two children, a boy and a girl, both in college.



Enor K. Matson, Lewistown, Montana

Fred H. Timpson, Brooklyn, New York



FRED H. TIMPSON is the efficient secretary of the Rotary Club of Brooklyn, New York. He was elected to that office in May, 1915, almost nineteen years ago. The club then had forty-five members. He has seen the membership grow to 350 members, and the club become an important spoke in the business wheel of his community.

You cannot get Fred Timpson to talk about his own work. But Fred's fellow-members will tell you he has had a good share in the club's activities. In the early years it was recreation centers to keep boys off the streets. Then it was a summer camp for underprivileged youth, with accommodations for 150 boys.

The club later established a class for post-graduate nurses at Long Island College Hospital. Here nurses are taught methods of treating children before they become hopelessly crippled and beyond saving. Several thousand have graduated and the work they have done in spreading knowledge is incalculable. Medical men in other countries are interested in this work of prevention.

Fred Timpson will tell you that the credit for all this belongs to "every bloomin' member." And speaking of credit, Fred will add further that whenever any praise comes his way, he feels guilty for it should really go to his wife, who has been helpful and loyal and comforting when disappointments came. They have a daughter and two growing grandsons, eleven and seven, one mechanically minded and the other with ambitions to become a roving cowboy.

The ROTARIAN

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Editorial Comment

Rotary Advancing

ROTARY, too, has turned the corner, judging from recently compiled membership statistics. More than half the clubs in USCNB (United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda), for example, lengthened their rosters between July 1 and December 31, 1933. Such figures are gratifying, but they tell a scanty story unless interpreted. Aside from the obvious implication of "bigness," what do they mean?

It would be easy to answer that question with a pat explanation, flattering to the Rotary organization, its technique, its leaders. Certainly any comprehensive explanation of Rotary's numerical strength must take such factors into account for they are important, but there remains a basic reason for the brave showing of the movement throughout the depression. It is a growing feeling among thoughtful business and professional men in all lands that there *must* be more to business than profits. Some openly declare that if selfish gain alone is the end of human effort, then the civilization we know is destined to recede as have those of Egypt and Babylon, Crete and Greece, Rome and Yucatan.

But can the profit and the service motives be reconciled without one destroying the other? Callow philosophy and adolescent economics insist they cannot, but Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler sees the problem in no such hopeless light. In his recent report to Columbia University he pointed out that, "If helpful service to one's fellow men be the dominant motive, then the greater the legitimate profit one makes, the more he will be applauded. Criticism and resistance come when the service motive disappears from sight and the profit motive dominates all.

Much of the revolutionary spirit, the restlessness that disturbs many peoples, President Butler adds, "would be quickly quelled could the mass of the population be made to feel certain that in transacting the greater business of the world, the service motive comes first and the profit motive is subordinate to it."

Such words are readily understood by the Rotarian, for since its earliest days Rotary has championed the point of view, long known on earth, now so ably advocated by Dr. Butler. Rotary's first declaration of principles urged men to regard business as an opportunity—and responsibility—to serve society as well as a means of livelihood. Insistence upon this theme, in prosperous days as well as the lean of yesteryear, has drawn to the movement many men of good will who have welcomed Rotary as an organized expression of and outlet for their belief in the service idea.

Change, Always

MR. BATCHELOR'S amusing and informative comment on the "perambulator days" of the automobile, elsewhere in this issue, is a timely reminder of the truth voiced by an ancient Greek philosopher: Nothing is permanent but change.

The twentieth century, accepting that aphorism as an axiom, finds it difficult to understand people who in generations past have bumped their heads opposing what was inevitable. To such persons only the old, the established, is sacred. They would have everything remain as it is at the moment, forgetting that improvement and progress is possible only through change.

That they opposed railroads because trains displaced stagecoaches, is still remembered, but it is not so well known that back in the seventeenth century they fought stagecoaches. One Englishman of the period mourned in this key:

> These coaches and caravans are one of the greatest mischiefs that hath happened to the kingdom. They prevent the breed of good horses and destroy those that are bred. They effeminize His Majesty's subjects, who, having used themselves to travel in coaches, will possess no skill in horsemanship and become incapable of serving their country on horse-back in time of war.

In spite of all such laments, stagecoaches came,

had their day, and in turn gave way to a score of modern means of transportation. But still the spur of economic demand drives inventors to look for faster, safer, more economical methods of transporting passengers and materials.

What will be next? Airplanes are being improved continually, but with scientists already tinkering with atomic energy it would be a bold layman indeed who would dare prophesy that even the stratoplane or the rocket-plane will be the final word in the long pageant of transportation progress.

Detroit Developments

ANNOUNCEMENT that the 1934 convention office has been opened at Detroit carries the suggestion that it is not too soon for Rotary clubs, particularly those far away, to map plans to insure a strong delegation. The dates are June 25 to 29, and already the Convention Committee has burrowed deep in its task of developing a program that will challenge the best thought of all who attend.

It is too early to announce speakers, but the general blue-prints for the five days call for opening addresses that will dwell on the far-reaching changes in economics and society. Subsequent discussion will bring out the implications of the transition, with special attention given to community life, business, and international relations.

Hospitality, long a tradition at Rotary conventions, is to be exemplified at Detroit with an international touch, for Canada is but a few minutes from the convention hall. Rotarians of Ontario as well as those from clubs in various Michigan cities will coöperate to make the convention a success. And, on the social and recreational side, that should not be difficult to do with the convention city virtually surrounded by tempting vacation resources of water and forest.

Progressive Fellowship

ONE of the current evidences of the vitality of the Rotary movement is that during the late days of the depression there should have originated the so-called "progressive fellowship meetings." These, under the sponsorship of the Club Service Committee, chairmanned by Edward F. McFaddin, seem to be spreading through Rotary with a momentum all their own.

The plan of the meeting is simple. Each member of a club's board of directors invites four Rotarians to dinner at his home, or, perhaps, at a hotel. Over coffee cups and cigars the men discuss such topics as these: "What Rotary Means to the World," "What Rotary Means to Me," and "What I Mean to Rotary." Talk is frank and informal. Emphasis naturally falls on local club problems, and suggestions develop on how to get more interesting and helpful programs, how to bring desirable men into the club, how to bring back men who, perhaps for no reason in particular, have dropped out.

Each guest is requested to hold a similar gathering, inviting four more Rotarians. And so on, like an endless chain, until each member of the club has been reached by the progressive enlargement of the group.

Does the plan work? Ask Rotarian C. M. Harger, of Abilene, Kansas, where, under the active direction of Past District Governor Fred Coulson, an active member of Chairman McFaddin's committee, it has been tried.

"When it was all over," he reports, "we asked members to give their frank opinions. Each declared the meetings had been helpful in giving a better understanding of fellowship and the real meaning of Rotary."

Abilene's experience, it should be observed, is no exception. Wherever the progressive fellowship plan has been tried, a freshened interest in Rotary affairs has resulted. That will not be surprising to the older members, for the technique is a harking back to the meeting by "rotation" of the original five members in Chicago, twenty-nine years ago.

The "Ex" Again

RESPONSE evoked by the recent editorial, "A Word for the 'Ex,'" wherein it was suggested that former Rotarians be invited to a luncheon, would indicate that the "ex" had been Rotary's most forgotten man. Several clubs have designated luncheons to which members were urged to bring a former member. And it was a particularly tactful suggestion that was appended to the notice in the *Observer* of the Rotary Club of Clarksburg, West Virginia, to wit: "Let him pay for his own lunch if he prefers."

The typical "ex" does not want to be humored. Perhaps he is no longer a Rotarian because he has changed his classification or is unable to meet the financial obligations of membership. But no matter what the reason, active members should not be too quick to assume that he does not cherish Rotary fellowship even though he appears to be diffident. In more than one case on record, a thoughtful invitation to luncheon has been the bridge that has led a waiting "ex" back to the club fold.

Recreation for Regina's Idle

By Robert H. Cook

Chairman, Community Service Committee, Rotary Club of Regina, Canada

A Canadian Rotary club activity which since November has helped keep up the morale of more than 4,000 jobless men and women.

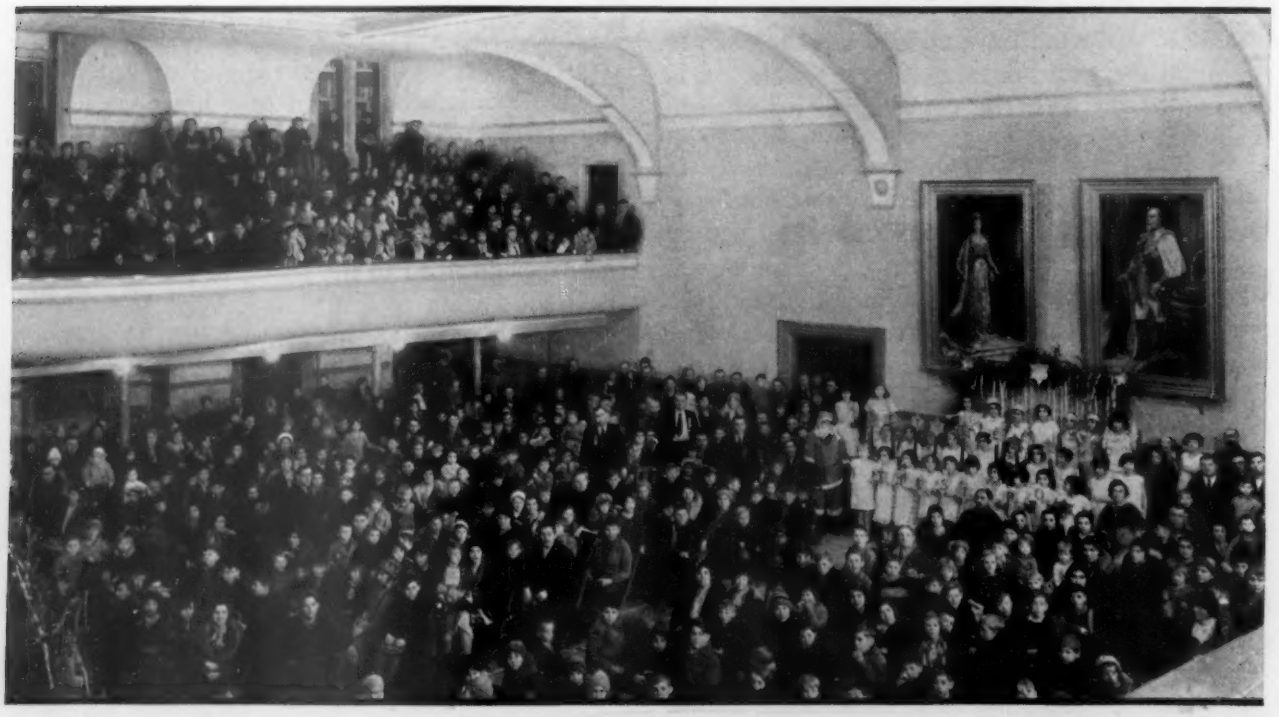
IF EVER you have seen Western Canada's billowing fields of wheat you will understand why, with a sub-normal rainfall and a depressed cereal market for the past few years, there should have centered in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, an acute unemployment problem this winter.

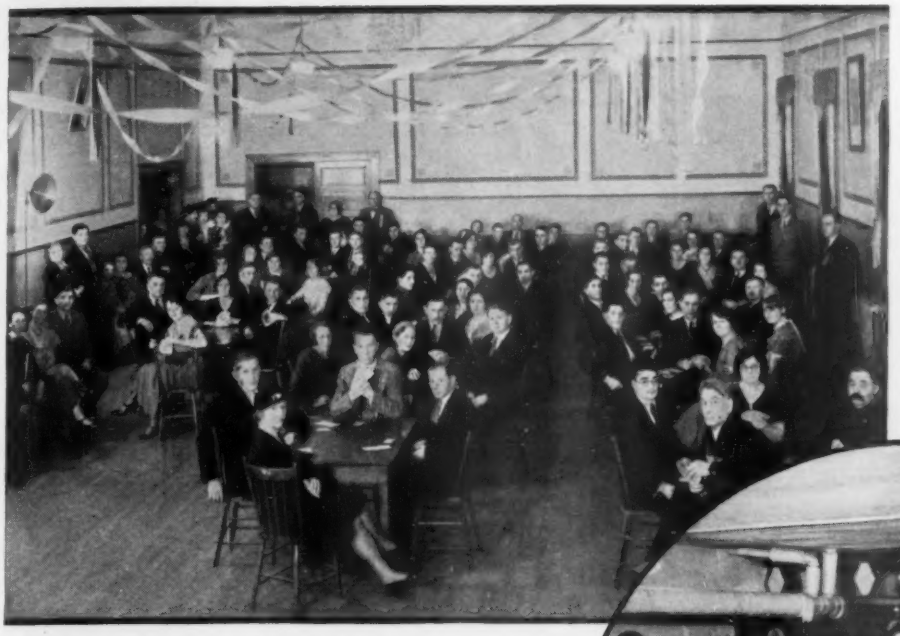
But Regina is alert. Its 60,000 inhabitants, a scant generation removed from pioneer days, are accustomed to solving tough problems. They remember they are credited with being the first city in the world to adopt the daylight-saving plan and were one of the first on the North American continent to install an automatic telephone system. So it is not surprising that they should have vigorously attacked their unemployment problem — nor that Regina Rotarians should have had a part in it.

Studying the problem last November, the Community Service Committee decided that while other agencies were caring for physical needs of the jobless, the Rotary club could do a distinctive and non-duplicating service by a morale-building program of entertainment. The club's Board of Directors, led by Dr. Hervey L. Jackes, president, offered encouragement. After thoroughly testing the idea in discussion with 250 selected key representatives of labor unions and the unemployed, the detailed plan for "Regina Winter Activities" was presented to the Rotary club in special evening session. Impressed by the *human* need—that of saving the all-important self respect of the unemployed — Regina's one hundred Rotarians unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the project as their major activity for 1933-34.

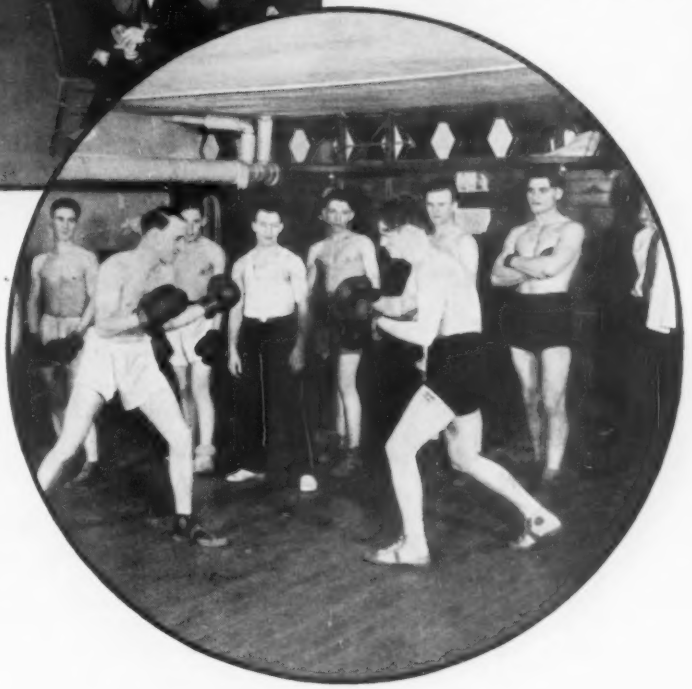
No time was lost. Eight men and women, drawn from the unemployed, became a special investigating committee to pass on applicants. Tables were set up in the Labor Temple, and within three weeks, 4,441 men and women and 3,842 children were registered. Their cards, in addition to the usual biographical data, stated the individual's recreational interests. With such information at hand, the problem became

Every child of unemployed parents in Regina was given an opportunity to attend a Christmas party, such as this one, eleven being held in various parts of the city. Santa Clauses were provided by unemployed.





Playing cards in wholesome surroundings like this is better for the morale of the unemployed than walking the streets. More than 2,000 of those registering for the Winter Activities wanted to play whist; over 1,000, bridge; several hundred, checkers; 90 of them preferred to play chess.



More than a hundred unemployed are keeping in physical trim by boxing. It and wrestling have proved popular, one tournament event drawing 3,500 spectators.

one of supplying the major forms of recreation desired. Let us consider each briefly.

Dances: Contracts were made — at greatly reduced rates or *gratis*— with eight of the best dance hall managements and orchestras in the city. In many cases, the unemployed themselves organized orchestras. Some of the unemployed at first hesitated to attend dances, feeling their clothes were not suitable. When it was explained, however, that these were "hard time" dances, and that dress clothes were taboo, self-consciousness left.

These dances have been attended at capacity, and each of the 4,441 unemployed adults has had the privilege of going to one dance at least every two weeks. The unemployed themselves supplied hall doormen, clothes checkers, floor managers, but all dances were under the supervision of one Rotarian, the vice-chairman of the Dance Committee.

Concerts: Concerts were presented several times weekly, usually preceding the dances in the city hall and other community halls. The best talent in the city has been offered without charge. The concerts were arranged by the unemployed themselves, under supervision. The Rotary Automobile Committee supplied cars at each function to take the artists from their homes to the concert halls, and from one concert hall to another. The finest possible service has been given by the Automobile Courtesies Committee in this work.

Cards: Over 2,000 members indicated their desire to play whist, over 1,000 to play bridge, several hundred for checkers, and ninety for chess. Tournaments were arranged both in halls and private homes, and one firm in Montreal donated 150 packs of playing cards. A large reading and committee room, comfortably heated, was supplied by a Rotarian, where all committees met and where the draws for tournaments and the results of plays were reported and posted. Several hundred tournament games have taken place weekly in members' homes. No refreshments were permitted.

HOCKEY: Regina probably has trained more illustrious hockey players for places in the big American and Canadian hockey leagues than any other city in Canada. There are now eight city leagues, with 130 properly organized hockey teams in the city, the major portion being juvenile teams.

The Hockey Committee of the Regina Winter Activities has a league, covering [*Continued on page 53*]



Another Rotary wheel? Look again. It resembles that cogged emblem, but isn't one. As a matter of fact, it is made of jade and was carved during the Han dynasty in China—206 B.C. to 263 A.D.! It measures 2½ inches in diameter. What its original purpose was is unknown, but as a gift to Douglas Howland from the Rotary Club of Hangchow, it makes a capital memento of his visit.

Rotary Hourglass

A miscellany of items of general Rotary interest selected from letters and other current material.

TO MEXICO in '35. Ranking first in popular interest among the more than a hundred actions taken by Rotary's Board of Directors during their busy five-day session, January 15-19, was this one: The 1935 convention goes to Mexico City. This, incidentally, will be the fifth time Rotary will have convened outside the United States, the others being: 1921, Edinburgh, Scotland; 1924, Toronto, Canada; 1927, Ostende, Belgium; 1931, Vienna, Austria.

• • •

Other Business. Among other Board decisions, these:

Decided to offer an enactment at the Detroit convention to provide for three classes of membership in a Rotary club, to wit: active, senior, honorary.

Nominated these five from outside the USCNB (United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda) for election to the 1934-5 board: Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France; Otto Fischer, Stuttgart, Germany; Donato Gaminara, Montevideo, Uruguay; Tsunejiro Miyaoka, Tokyo, Japan; Milan Stojadinović, Beograd, Yugoslavia.

Instructed the secretary to call attention of Rotary clubs to the resolution (1929) providing that a club desiring the coöperation of other clubs in a project of any sort should first secure the approval of the appropriate district governor or governors; also the Board ruling that intercountry Rotary meetings should be organized only with the approval of the governors and/or honorary commissioners concerned.

To send a qualified and competent man to the South American region for the year 1934-35 to assist in promoting the Rotary program.

Agreed to offer at the Detroit convention an enactment to insert in the constitution and by-laws a provision to authorize the Board of Directors to set up in any area, consisting of two or more contiguous districts, such form of administration as seems best suited to that area and is acceptable to the clubs in the districts concerned. If adopted, this proposal will delete present provisions for area administration.

Concurred with a special committee (U.S.A. directors and Past President Anderson) that it is undesirable and unnecessary to set up any fixed provision for self-expression for Rotary clubs in the United States, and that in special instances the President can and should appoint *ad hoc* committees.

Accepted the invitation of the Rotary Club of Manila, Philippine Islands, for the Fifth Pacific Rotary Conference to be held in January or February, 1935.

Laid plans for translating Rotary literature into Chinese, to aid in Rotary extension in the Orient.

Amended the recommended club by-laws to change the name of the "Public Information Committee" to "Rotary Information Committee" and assigned to it the duty of education as to Rotary both within and without the club.

Agreed, upon hearing the Aims and Objects Committee's restatement of the present text of the objects of Rotary bringing them under one general object with four forms of expression (club, vocational, community, international), to propose to the Detroit convention an enactment to adopt such a clarifying statement.

Considered scores of reports from committees, commissioners, district governors, acting upon many recommendations.

Ratified election of forty-six clubs since July 1; elected two clubs to membership.

• • •

To Mackinac Island. The 1934 assembly—the annual gathering of district governor nominees *et al* immediately prior to the convention—will be held at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island.

• • •

New Committeeman. Boyd A. Little, Clifton Springs, N. Y., has been appointed as member of the International Service Committee by President Nelson, succeeding the late Paul E. Titsworth.

• • •

SDEA. Those four letters are not a part of the "New Deal." In South Dakota, they are known to stand for the state's educational association of which Charles W. Pugsley is now president, as he also is of SDSC, the South Dakota State College. President Pugsley is best known to Rotarians, however, as a former district governor and a former member of the North American Economic Advisory Committee.

• • •

Fortieth Anniversary. Rotary friends of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bahlke, of Baltimore, are congratulating them on their fortieth wedding anniversary. Mr. Bahlke is past president of the Baltimore club and a past district governor.

• —THE MAN WITH THE SCRATCHPAD.

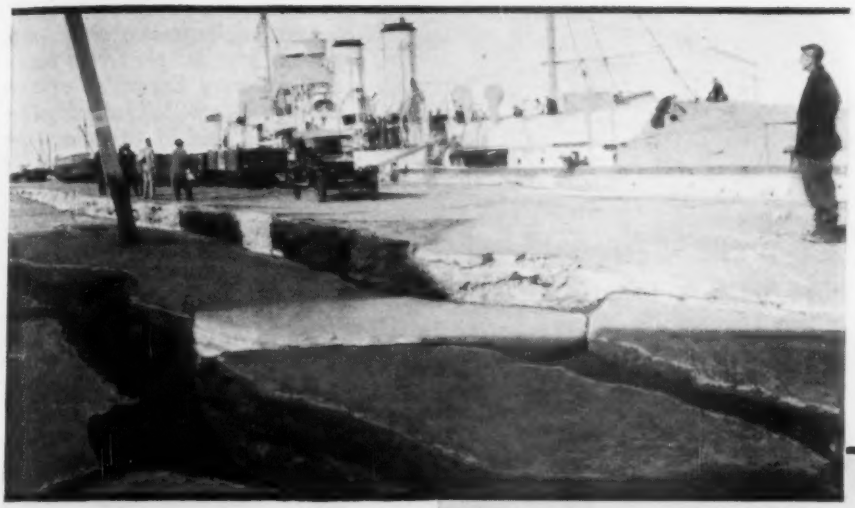
Sands—From the President's Office

When this is being read, I shall be in mid-Atlantic, perhaps with neither inclination nor ability to say or write a cheerful word to anyone. Yet there are scores of things in the daily inflow of mail to headquarters and in personal intercourse that I wish to share with you all—matters full of helpfulness and inspiration to all of us. So the editors will perhaps find a corner where we may have a chat together.

THE Bulletin Board. It's only a baize-covered bit of lumber in the lobby. But what a factor it can be made in comradeship. In my club, Bob is the custodian. No one has to fumble for his button. Bob anticipates all that. He sees the member afar and meets him with his badge—and the cheeriest of smiles. He intercepts every member—but what a genial gangster he is! He would be missed, were he ever absent, as much as the president. In Bob's hands the button-board isn't a piece of furniture—it's a ministry. How it could be used with new members! Let the new member, under direction, see that each member, as he arrives, is properly "buttoned." What an infallible way to promote his acquaintance with the older members—not by being ministered unto, but by ministering. And that, of course, is the real Rotary way.

• • •

The Chronic Absentee. What club is free from this problem? The reason generally is that the absentee doesn't realize that he is a de-



Great fissures two feet wide, charred buildings—these are the evidences of the earthquake that laid waste the towns of Napier, Hastings, and Gisborne, New Zealand, less than three years ago. Many men, women and children were killed or injured. But when District Governor T. C. List recently visited the region, he found it rebuilt and those three towns to be "by far the happiest in the Dominion" for the people "are obtaining a new interest and experiencing a new joy—that which is derivable from a sense of doing their best for their fellows and their communities." He further remarks, "I have never seen a finer exemplification or justification of Rotary."



linquent. "Why should I have to attend regularly? They don't exact that in my church or lodge or chamber of commerce. Why in Rotary? I'm a full-grown man. I'm under no one's orders." That was the first question I faced on my governor's rounds. "Why?" For the moment I had no answer. And the question called for an answer. It was no use to say "Well, that's the rule." A rule that can't be justified in reason had better not be invoked. Yet the answer is there,—relentless and sure as a geometrical formula.

Rotary rests and relies on the development and exercise of fraternity. Yet its unique basis of membership is a society of men who, outside of Rotary, have few—often no—contacts in social or business relationships whereby friendliness can be promoted. Rotary becomes the *one* medium for bringing them together in helpful coöperation. One who fails to attend excludes himself from perhaps the only means to that end. Hence attendance is vital. It is not an incident as in other societies, differently constituted. It is an integral part of Rotary. You can't become a comrade to a picture in a roster. As I recall Dr. Beaven of Rochester once saying: "I can't fraternize with a fellow who isn't there."

* * *

The Perennial "Late." The unpunctual member is another great weariness to the flesh of officers, directors, and faithful members alike. He is often a merry soul, quite oblivious of the trouble he creates.

Every good club decides by mutual agreement of its members that it will start, say at 12:30, and conclude at 1:45. That is a compact which enables busy men definitely to fix not only the hour at which they may leave their desks, but almost the exact hour of their return. Their business engagements hang upon those fixed hours. It's part of the president's job to make that arrangement possible by holding faithfully to the schedule. He's elected to do so. He often misses his own meal in an effort to do so. The man who makes it hard or impossible is the "late."

He slows down the waiter service, even if penalized by losing the course he has missed. He is by no means the busiest member. He is just thoughtless. But, unwittingly, every time he is late he serves notice on the others that his time, his convenience, is of more importance than theirs. That, of course, is the last thing he would want to do, and often he has only to be reminded of it to be cured of the habit.

* * *

The Social Amenities. The member who bolts some food and dashes out before the program is over is almost as trying. Why can't we observe the social amenities in this regard! One who arrived late, without apology to his host at a private dinner, or grabbed his hat and decamped from such a dinner while the special guest was speaking, would not receive a second invitation. Or who expects to enter his lodge after it had been opened, without awaiting the proper time for observing the necessary civilities for his remissness? Who, from the colonel down, would dare be late at, or abruptly leave, the regimental mess? The weekly luncheon is also Rotary's parade, and rules should be as scrupulously observed.

I recall a small club in New York state where a late comer never seats himself without first making his apologies to both the presiding officer and the speaker of the day. At the same club, I noticed that two surgeons who expected to be forced to leave before the meeting concluded in order to perform an operation did the chairman the courtesy of explaining this to him, before the meeting. Needless to say the whole proceedings of such a club left a constant sense of the proprieties being observed. In the best sense, every Rotary club should be a gentlemen's club.

* * *

Member—or Trustee? Of course, that is only a part of the story. Properly understood, every Rotarian is more than a member. He is a trustee. He exercises in Rotary a trust for all the members of his calling. They regard him as trustworthy. And his trust is faithfully to relate his occupation to Rotary by transmitting its ethical practices back to his calling, and bringing to all the fellows from other callings in Rotary the best ethical practices in his occupation. If he doesn't attend, he fails in that duty. But he does more. By failing in his trust, he excludes his whole calling from the benefits of Rotary fellowship—because he has not only failed himself, but by holding his classification unworthily, prevented someone from discharging the function which he agreed to discharge—but didn't.

* * *

An Engagement. But here is a better answer still. It's in a letter from George Estill, president of the Miami, Florida, club. Note this:

> Another thing that the Education Committee has emphasized in support of the attendance committee's work is that *attendance is not a matter of presence or absence but is a matter of a luncheon engagement between business men.* It is so considered by us and we feel that failure to make an attendance is a discourtesy and not a misdemeanor.

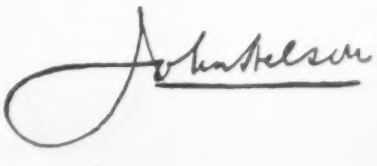
A discourtesy and not a misdemeanor! Get that. But isn't it both? And are not the Miami men right? When I joined Rotary I consciously undertook to meet the other members regularly. I relied on meeting other members who had taken a similar obligation. If they or I fail to keep that obligation, we have practised a swindle on one another.

* * *

A New Phase. Peter Harris, of Shanghai, our honorary commissioner for China, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, sent a letter recently to all the clubs in his region. A copy of it lies before me as I write. It contains a phrase that may well pass into the vocabulary of Rotary. He says:

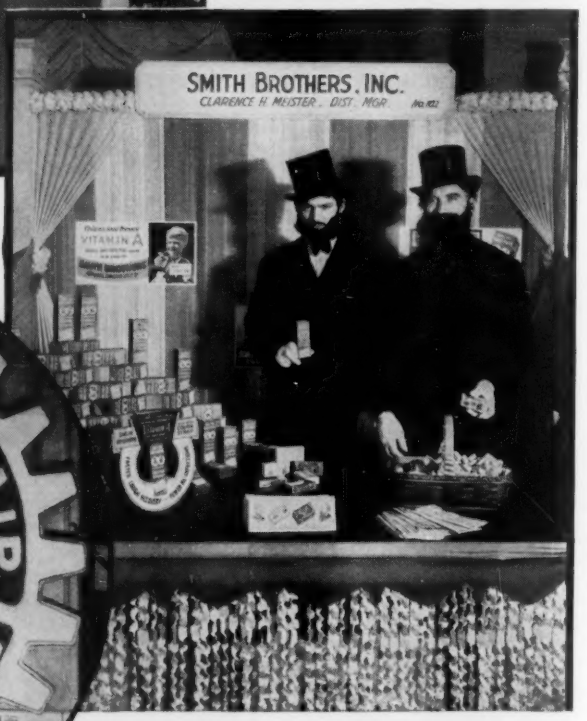
"Is Service above Self a pious platitude or a personal program?"

There are other things in the letter that merit quotation as well, but this is especially welcome because one becomes conscious now and then that some of our slogans and catch words are becoming slightly shelf-worn and we need some fresh and virile substitutes.





Newspapers "estimated" that 50,000 persons attended the recent Business Recovery Exposition of the Chicago Rotary Club, featuring 140 booths. A total of 30,000 square feet of floor space was occupied by the exhibits, which ranged from crippled children projects of the club (left) to $30,000 silk prayer rugs, from bobby pins to $50,000 worth of diamonds. Among the interested spectators were the Board of Directors of Rotary International who happened to be in session at the time. The three-day sessions closed with a grand ball.



Photos (above and right): Stadler.

Seventy-five Cleveland (Ohio) Rotarians exhibited last spring (right) in a very successful "Rotary's Little World's Fair."

The Third Annual Rotary Fair of the Detroit Club, heralded as "the big event of the year," was held last December in a downtown hotel. Members displayed their products and services in attractive exhibits (below).



These two beavered gentlemen were popular with the throngs visiting the Chicago exposition—and typify the ingenuity displayed in the exhibits.



Business Shows

To hold that the exchange of my goods, my service, and my ideas for profit is legitimate and ethical, provided that all parties in the exchange are benefited thereby.
—Rotary Code of Ethics.

ROTARY fellowship has never been confined to luncheon amenities. At its best it becomes a part of workaday life, bringing a freshened interpretation of *service* into business, emphasizing the concept that profit is both legitimate and ethical providing that *all* parties concerned are thereby benefited.

Vocational Service has long taken the form of acquainting Rotarians through visits to their places of business and vocational talks, but in recent years several clubs have sponsored fairs and expositions. These, as pictures on this page evidence, bring typical displays of products and services together at a central place, thus informing both Rotarians and the public of the vocational services rendered by local club members.

Our Readers' Open Forum

Letters are invited from readers offering comments upon articles, setting forth new viewpoints on Rotary problems. They should be as brief as possible.

Bill and Joe

To the Editors:

In 'Rotary's' a fine idea,
An' follered right straight through,
An' they won't change it, never fear—
Plumb foolish if they do—
An' that is, when they meet somewhere's,
'Taint "*MR.* So-an'-So,"
They don't put on no silly airs—
It's "'Bill,' shake hands with 'Joe.'"

"Bill" may be Mayor of th' town,
Or Judge, or known t' fame,
An' "Joe" be lackin' in renown—
To them it's all th' same—
They don't use "handles" to disguise
In 'Rotary,' an' so
They're equals in each other's eyes
When "Bill" shakes hands with "Joe."

"Bill" may wear robes when Court convenes,
An' be "His Honor" there,
An' "Joe" arise when "Bill" is seen
A-takin' of his chair,
But in th' 'Rotary' he'll shed
His robes an' pomp an' show,
An' be jest "homey" plain old "Bill"
When he clasps hands with "Joe."

I'm glad t' be invited in
T' be as one of you—
Almost as thick as kith an' kin,
Where "handles" never grew.
It's mighty comfortin' t' stay
A little while, an' know
You'll like t' hear it when I say—
"How are you, 'Bill' an' 'Joe!'"

SILAS H. PERKINS.

Kennebunkport, Maine.

Learning English

To the Editors:

I beg to take the liberty of writing to you presuming that an account of the foundation and development of the Villach Club, the youngest of Austrian Rotary in the 73rd District, will be of interest to you.

Nearly 4 years ago, then a member of the Klagenfurt Club, Austria, I visited and addressed over thirty Rotary clubs of Canada and the United States for the main purpose of conveying greetings and invitations to the Vienna Convention from our district. On this occasion I also attended a meeting of the Montreal Rotary Club.

In Chicago I became acquainted with the present secretary of Rotary International of Europe, Dr. Alex Potter, who happened to be appointed as my successor at Waterloo College, Ontario, where I had taught foreign languages 12 years ago. To Dr. Potter I suggested my intention of trying to organize a Rotary Club at Villach after my return.

After two years of rather strenuous efforts I succeeded in gathering 20 suitable men around the Rotary banner, and the Club was chartered in February 1933.

Since then 4 members were added to the original number.

I am exceedingly happy to state that our club activity from the start has been quite gratifying, the average attendance throughout being over 83 per cent.

As to the observance of the Sixth Object, we were privileged to acquire close and cordial relations with Rotary in Yugoslavia and Italy.

It may be worth mentioning that, soon after the club foundation, I established an English course which is devoting 45 minutes to studying English prior to the official meeting.

The enclosed picture shows my English pupils grouped around the blackboard on which some lines of my Rotary song are visible, and myself standing behind our lecturing desk.

Our English course being perhaps unique in the Rotary family, I would be proud of being favored with a place on one of the pictorial pages of THE ROTARIAN.

AUGUST LANGE,
President of Rotary Club.

Villach, Austria.

"Disappointed"

To the Editors:

I have read with interest the Foster article, "Can the Dollar Be Managed," in the January ROTARIAN. I can only say that I was tremendously disappointed. He condemns others for talking of inflation without defining it, and yet fails to define it in this article. He sets up straw men to knock down; he accuses so-called sound-money men of taking positions that most of them do not take; he assumes inflation can be controlled, but offers no evidence to support his contentions; he confuses a plan to devaluate the dollar in an effort to *raise* the price level with the commodity-dollar plan which *originally* was designed to stabilize a desirable price level; he says deposits of commercial banks in the United States in 1926 were $19½ billions, whereas on June 30, 1926, the deposits for member banks of the Federal Reserve System, alone, were $29,781 million, and for all banks including mutual savings banks, they were $49,733 millions. He says the commercial bank loans in 1926 were $15 billion dollars, whereas those of member banks alone were $22,060 million on June 30. He says the deposits of commercial banks in 1929 were $20 billion, whereas those of member banks, alone, were (June 29) $32,284 million.

His other figures are equally inaccurate. His contentions that there are many advocates of pure *laissez faire* or do-nothing is, of course, absurd. He says that what we need is a dollar with stable purchasing power, although in the same article he is urging that its present value be decreased. And he advocates a return to the 1926 price level without showing that such a price level would bring equilibrium, or that the attempt to get it would not injure the masses. He does not realize, apparently, that prosperity is due to profits and real wages and not to prices, or that debtors cannot pay their debts unless they obtain more money. And he does not show how inflation will give additional purchasing power to these debtors.

There is nothing known in economics which will enable one to tell in advance when or where the next desirable price level—which exists when production and consumption reach a state of equilibrium—will be reached. To insist that it is the 1926 level, is without any foundation whatever in economic principle.

W. E. SPAHR,
Dept. of Economics, New York University.

New York, N. Y.



Villach, Austria—"Soon after the club's foundation, we established an English course which meets for 45 minutes prior to club meeting."

The Egg with Two Yolks

To the Editors:

I find Mr. Foster's article, "Can the Dollar Be Managed," very interesting and, like the writer, I am of the opinion that our good President, Mr. Roosevelt, is trying to guide the destinies of this nation with a sincere purpose to serve all the people to the best of his ability, and in order to lift us out of this deplorable

depression, it behooves each and every true American to put his shoulder to the wheel and help our good leader to push us out of the mire.

There are too many factions antagonizing the administration instead of giving their loyal support in these trying times. Mr. Roosevelt's policy seems to be, as I observe it, to give us a stable currency which does neither stretch nor contract in purchasing power, and I have the fullest confidence in his wisdom and ability to manage the dollar for domestic purposes.

His efforts to augment the gold reserve by withdrawing from the Federal Reserve Banks the gold holdings by which process an adequate gold reserve will rest under the control of the United States Treasury Department, is a bold stroke, but a sane one. Likewise, is his move a commendable one by the creation of a two-billion dollar stabilization fund to be used in the purchase of foreign exchange and other purposes as a safeguard in case of need.

The deflation of our dollar is still in an experimental stage and if it should result in a mild inflation conditions may justify the risk. Mr. Brisbane claims that no one knows anything about money, but I do not take him seriously in his conclusions, because his object seems to be to tease the bankers.

I surmise that a great deal of worry will be caused our good President by the farmers who are clamoring for inflation and this reminds me of a story which I read once about a merchant and a farmer to-wit:

A merchant had located in the neighborhood of a farming district near the farmer who was considered the meanest man in his neighborhood, who was too lazy to work and proved himself to be a nuisance to his family. The farmer was given two pennies one day by his wife to get her a darning needle, the price of which was 2c, but instead of using the money to purchase the needle he went to the hennery and procured a fresh egg, which was worth 2c at that time and went to the store and asked the merchant to give him a darning needle, for which he offered the egg in payment. The merchant was surprised at such a proposition but being new in the community accepted the bargain.

The farmer stood around a while and the merchant asked him if there was something else he wanted and he said "Yes, I am entitled to a treat because I am a new customer and I expect you to set 'em up." In those days it was the practice of the country store to dispense liquor and the merchant, while he remonstrated, thought best to please the farmer and asked him what he wanted for his drink.

The farmer said he wanted an egg nog. The merchant used the farmer's egg and fixed him up his egg nog and after it was consumed the farmer said "Gol darn you, you owe me another drink" and the merchant asked him why and the farmer replied that his egg had two yolks in it.

I simply want to illustrate with this little story because I believe that the farmer, having gotten one drink from our good President already, will naturally expect another one like it, but I believe that without the egg the farmer will fool himself.

I sincerely hope that our good Lord will preserve our dear President in perfect health during the period of his arduous official duties and the rest will take care of itself.

MAX ANDRIANO,
Vice-President, First National Bank.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

A Record at 29?

To the Editors:

The Mt. Vernon-Lisbon Rotary Club has the honor of having in its membership a young man with an unusual Rotary record—James McCutcheon. Although only 29 years of age, he has a perfect attendance record for more than eight years even though he has made several extensive business trips in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. He has served as secretary for two years, vice president for one year, and last year was president of this club, of which



James McCutcheon—"A perfect attendance for more than eight years."

his father, the late Lloyd McCutcheon, was founder.

Jim is also the successful editor and publisher of the *Mt. Vernon-Lisbon Hawkeye Record.*

S. L. CHANDLER.

Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

The "Unloaded" Gun

To the Editors:

I have read the interesting debate between J. Lovell Johnson and Senator Copeland. It makes a corking good little magazine feature.

I believe Senator Copeland could have strengthened his argument considerably by calling attention to the many accidental shootings which occur in American homes each year. In most of these a youngster gets hold of the family revolver which the parents have carelessly left lying about. He points it at a youthful companion and the gun goes off, killing or injuring the victim. This happens all too frequently.

T. A. BURKE,
Director, Publicity Department, National Safety Council.

Chicago, Illinois.

"Loaded 'Gat'... Constant Menace"

To the Editors:

I have mixed feelings on the subject of permitting citizens to carry firearms.

I have never kept a revolver in my home and have no desire to own one. An unloaded revolver is useless in an emergency (except for a bluff) while a loaded "gat" is a constant menace to the family. The danger of accidental discharge, it seems to me, far outweighs any protection it might afford.

Theoretically, firearms are supposed to make all men equal. Actually, however, it seems that they give the advantage to the man who is quicker on the draw and has the least scruples about taking human life.

Senator Copeland's faith in the "Legislation with Teeth" seems rather näive. We have seen too many examples of laws with "teeth" which were not honestly enforced.

While I feel that keeping revolvers around the house is unwise in the majority of cases, I do not feel that the possessor of such a weapon should be punished. But when he carries the gun off his own premises, that is a different matter. It seems reasonable to prevent any person carrying a concealed weapon in public places without a permit based upon a real need.

C. T. FISH,
Editor, National Safety News.

Chicago, Illinois.

"Iowa Points Way"

To the Editors:

(Comment on articles by Messrs. Johnson and Copeland in February 1934 ROTARIAN.)

One would think that when the United States had finally emerged from the throes of fourteen years of prohibition, it would hesitate to throw itself headlong into another similar era. This is what we face, however, if the federal government undertakes to embark upon a program of arms and ammunition control.

The average man is much more concerned about having his liquor than his pistol because he uses the former more frequently. As a result, a group of well-meaning but ill-advised persons looking for something to prohibit, have fastened upon the pistol as the root of all evil and are determined to eliminate it. There is not a reputable citizen in this country who would hesitate to surrender his weapons, provided he felt that the legislation proposed by the aforesaid group would be effective against the criminal. But all evidence and experience is to the contrary. As Mr. J. Lovell Johnson has ably pointed out in his article in the February ROTARIAN, stringent laws governing the use and possession of small firearms do reduce their sale. No one questions that. Conversely, the murder rate goes up.

Experiments in the opposite direction show interesting and pleasing results. Bank burglaries and robberies in the state of Iowa in 1916-1917 numbered 5, with a total loss of $2,842.00. They increased rapidly in number and in losses until in 1919-1920, they totalled 28 with losses of $182,000.00. During that year Vigilance Committees made up of civilians were formed in 881 small towns where banks were located. They were given arms and trained in their use. Within 6 years, the number had fallen to 10 and the total losses to $10,000.00!

Let those who wish to eliminate the gangster do an about-face and advocate the general armament of the reputable citizen. Firearms cannot be abolished any more than can be liquor. The decent man can be disarmed, as the Sullivan Law proves. The same law shows that the criminal cannot. The Iowa bankers have shown the way, and wise legislators will give heed to the lesson written in the figures printed above.

CALVIN GODDARD,
Professor of Police Science, Northwestern University.

Chicago, Illinois.



This group of workmen is building the new highway between Guadalajara and Mexico City, Mexico. The initiative for this project, now in the hands of the Highways Commission of the Mexican government, was taken by the Guadalajara Rotary Club. Rotarian Alfonso Diaz de Sandi (below) of this club, is chief engineer of the Road Commission of the State of Jalisco, and an enthusiastic advocate of the development of the club's road activities.



Rotary Around the World

These items gleaned from hundreds of letters and bulletins from all over the world reflect how Rotary's aims and objects are put to work.

Czechoslovakia

Roundtable for Vacationers

PRAGUE—District Governor Karel Neuwirt and Past Governor Tille have arranged for a series of roundtable meetings to be held each Monday evening at the Palace Hotel. These gatherings are especially arranged to enable those Rotarians sojourning at Marienbad, popular resort, to have an opportunity of meeting one another.

Bolivia

Gifts for Soldiers

LA PAZ — Each Bolivian soldier this past Christmas received a package containing tobacco and other little luxuries as the result of a campaign sponsored by the Rotary Club of La Paz in coöperation with patriotic and charitable organizations. More than 50,000 Bolivian pesos were collected for this purpose.

Cuba

Progress

MATANZAS—Rotarians of Matanzas may point with pride to their membership rôle which has increased from 18 to 37 this past year.

Provide Layettes

Children born into poor families on the anniversary of the birth of José Marti, national hero of Cuba, in Guines, Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Guantánamo, are presented with layettes by the Rotary clubs of those cities.

Argentina

Honor Student

MENDOZA—Rotarians in this city recently presented a gold medal to the student in the National College who was judged the most outstanding in leadership and in school work.

Hong Kong

Bi-Weekly Inter-city Meetings

HONG KONG—Every second Tuesday of the month is visitors' day in the Hong Kong Rotary Club, to be celebrated jointly with fellow-Rotarians from Canton. These meetings will be held alternately in Canton and Hong Kong.

Manchuria

Study Relief Needs

DAIREN—An investigation has been carried on by the Rotary Club of Dairen to determine the extent of the relief work which should be carried on in behalf of refugees. The report will be submitted to civic authorities asking their coöperation in providing suitable assistance.

Portugal

Food for Families

PORTO—Members of the Porto Rotary Club again donated large bags of food to the needy families in their city, during the holiday season.

Yugoslavia

Study New Songs

ZAGREB — Because they so thoroughly enjoy community singing, Zagreb Rotarians study a new song each month to add to their repertoire.

Austria

Efficient Relief

VIENNA—Rotarians of Vienna and their wives and daughters are conducting an attractive food dispensary in Vienna's business district. More than 280 lunches are furnished daily in an attractive room furnished by the Vienna Rotary Club. Wives and daughters of Rotarians prepare the food and do all the cooking and serving, two women cooking and six serving according to schedule each day. Special care is taken in the preparation and serving of food. So that those attending—people who previously enjoyed better circumstances—may not feel that they are accepting charity, each is permitted to pay a few cents for meals.

France

For Welfare Bureaus

LE MANS—Members of the Rotary Club of Le Mans have given whole-hearted financial support to a local society for combatting tuberculosis, to the St. Pavin Orphanage, and to a society for assisting the needy. Children of the unemployed were also given a Christmas treat by Le Mans Rotarians.

Union of South Africa

Launch Achievement Week

PRETORIA—Though the Pretoria Rotary Club took the initiative in holding a Boys' and Girls' Achievement Week five years ago, the interest shown by all Pretoria in the recent exhibition indicates that it has become a community undertaking. Two new features in the huge exhibit of more than ninety sections this year, were a display of the work of a club of unemployed boys, and a section devoted to the activities of Indian and native school children.



Photo: N. V. Vereenigee, Amsterdam.

An inter-district, inter-national meeting, held in The Hague, The Netherlands, recently was attended by some 150 Dutch and Belgian Rotarian families. Fifty Belgian families were entertained in the homes of fifty Dutch Rotarians. At the table are (men, left to right): B. G. Wildervanck de Blécourt, governor of Rotary's Fifty-ninth District (The Netherlands); J. van Dillen, president of the Rotary Club of The Hague; Paul Vandenhaute, governor of the Sixty-first District (Belgium), and Dr. Edouard Willems. William de Cock Buning, past director of Rotary International, is the farthest to left, standing.

The Netherlands

Will Hold Roundtable Meetings

AMSTERDAM—From Secretary R. A. Gorter of the Amsterdam Rotary Club comes the announcement that a series of roundtable luncheons are to be held every day in the week, except Tuesday (meeting day) and Saturday. For the information of Rotarians who may be visiting Amsterdam, these meetings of Amsterdam Rotarians are held at the Polman Restaurant, Warmoesstraat 197-199, from 12:30 to 1:30.

England

"Good Neighbors"

HENDON—Weekly meat meals are being provided for 350 local families again this year by members of the Hendon Rotary Club through their "Good Neighbors" Club. Pamphlets prepared by the Rotary club were distributed through churches, appealing to well-to-do families to do without meat one day each week during December, January, February, and March. The amount thus saved is used to provide meat for one meal for a needy family of similar size.

Peru

Plan Chamber of Commerce

TARMA—Tarma Rotarians have organized a committee of their members which is meeting with local business men to establish a chamber of commerce in this city.

Philippine Islands

Pay Flying Visit

MANILA—Members of the Iloilo Rotary Club recently came by plane for a luncheon meeting with Manila Rotarians. A part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the development of aviation in the Islands.



Canada

Accomplishment

TRAIL, B. C.—Not content with collecting $2,600 for crippled children work at their recent ice carnival, members of the Trail Rotary Club have in addition recently increased their club membership from 40 to 52.

Savings for Cripples

NORTH BAY, ONT.—This little note accompanying a penny bank containing $2.76 was recently received by North Bay Rotarians.

Dear Members:

I am a little boy five years old. I'll have a birthday this week and then I will be six.

This little gift is what I have saved since this time last year for the benefit of Crippled Children. Little Edna Boxhall was my chum one winter when your club was treating her. Thank you for that Dr. Campbell and for the many times he called on me.

When I grow up I hope you will let me be a member of your club, and I also hope you will have plenty children saving their pennies for your work.

Yours little friend,

NORMAN SOUTH.

Benefit

GUELPH, ONT.—Members of the Guelph Rotary Club held a minstrel show, in coöperation with a local Bible class, which netted $1,000 for the club's crippled children fund.

New Zealand

Hold Rotary Forum

Members of the Rotary Clubs of Auckland, Hamilton, and Rotorua recently attended a Rotary Forum at Okoroi devoted to Rotary education talks, and a discussion of club problems.

An enthusiastic and successful conference of Rumanian Rotarians was held recently at Timisoara, with Ing. Constantin Busila (front at center), president of the Bucharest Rotary Club, as chairman.

Assist Needy Families

CHRISTCHURCH — Distressed families in and around Christchurch were provided with Christmas hampers by members of the Rotary club. A band and choral concert was arranged, and a street appeal made to raise funds for this work.

Generosity

AUCKLAND—Ninety children of poor parents are being given a four weeks' holiday at the seaside by members of the Auckland Rotary Club. Through their Sunshine Committee, Auckland Rotarians are also caring for a number of indigent families.

Australia

Jobs for Boys

FREMANTLE, W. A.—Positions have been found for 307 boys by the Community Service Committee of the Fremantle Rotary Club.

Goodwill

MARYBOROUGH, Q.—To encourage high school children in giving some thought to international relations, Maryborough Rotarians recently conducted an essay competition on "The Advantages of International Understanding and Goodwill" among junior and senior boys and girls.

Dedicate Peter Pan Statue

PERTH, W. A.—A replica of the famous Peter Pan statue in Kensington Gardens, London, has just been presented to the children of Western Australia by members of the Perth Rotary Club. It was in 1927 that Perth Rotarians, having no idea what the cost would be, wrote to Sir George Frampton, sculptor of the original, to ascertain the price of a reproduction. The cabled reply stating that the fee would be 2,000 pounds came as a thunderbolt to Perth Rotarians. They were determined, however, to obtain the reproduction, and so at a meeting Rotarians and their friends were solicited for voluntary subscriptions, with so much success that in a few months an order was given for the statue. Sir George had just completed the model of the statue, signed it, and prepared it for casting, when he died. The casting was completed by an able assistant, so that Western Australia possesses the last production of this world-famed sculptor.

Fireside Forums

LAUNCESTON, TAS.—Fortnightly meetings at the home of members are very much enjoyed by Launceston Rotarians. The practice has been for a member to open a particular subject, usually centered on community or vocational service, with a ten minute talk followed by discussion.

Good Publicity

CANBERRA, F. C. T.—In order to give Rotarians in other countries an impression of the origin and character of their city, the national capital of Australia, members of the Canberra Rotary Club have just published a most attractive booklet. This contains some splendid photographs, the history, and a description of the city's physical features. The history of the Rotary club and the outline of its many activities listed therein, show that Canberra Rotarians are making excellent use of their opportunities for international and community service.

Install Respirator

MELBOURNE, VIC.—An artificial respirator donated to the local children's hospital by Melbourne Rotarians had been installed but twenty-four hours when its use saved the life of a six year old boy. This machine was purchased by the Rotary club at a cost of 200 pounds. A similar machine has also been imported for the children's hospital in Sydney.

Vinegrowers League

MILDURA, VIC.—To improve standards of agricultural production, members of the Rotary Club of Mildura have organized a group of Mildura high school boys in a Vinegrowers League. Each Rotarian will visit the boy with whom he is associated to supervise his work and encourage him. Though vine culture is at present the chief activity of this league, efforts will soon be extended to other phases of agriculture.

United States of America

Health Surveys

DE QUEEN, ARK.—For several years De Queen Rotarians have sponsored dental examinations of students in local public schools. The results have been so encouraging that the De Queen Rotary Club is, in addition, now providing for examinations of the eyes of students. Treatment and recommended changes in school room lighting are proving effective.

Anniversary Meeting

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—In observance of Rotary's birthday, Rocky Mount Rotarians invited every man in their city who had ever been a Rotarian to take part in their anniversary program.

Vocational Guidance

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Under the direction of its Vocational Service Committee, the Cortland Rotary Club has been holding a number of meetings for rural boys, in order to give them advice along the lines of those professions and occupations in which they appear to be most interested. The boys (there are usually about seventy-five of them) first answer a questionnaire stating their particular interests. Each boy is then assigned as dinner guest to a member who can give him information regarding his chosen line. After the regular Rotary meeting, the gathering is divided into group assemblies, each presided over by a Rotarian who advises the boys how they may train for a particular vocation, and who also describes his profession's advantages and drawbacks.

Hot Lunches for Boys

HAVERHILL, MASS. — Haverhill boys, before they leave their boys' club these cold nights, are treated to brimming cups of hot chocolate and a generous supply of sandwiches by the Haverhill Rotary Club.

International Education Contest

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—More than 500 Minnesota high school principals recently received an announcement regarding the International Educational Contest sponsored by the Minneapolis Rotary Club. All high schools accredited to the University of Minnesota are eligible, and three identical trophies will be awarded next June to that high school in each class which has rendered, "distinguished service in extending international understanding and good will" in its school and community. All that the schools do in the international education field will count toward the trophy. Credit courses, extra-curricular programs, pageants, exhibits, interpretations

San Antonio (Texas) Rotarians now have a better understanding of the functions of their Club Service Committee, as the result of an unusual "posteristic" program. The posters shown below tell the story.



of their respective countries by students with parents born in other countries, are among the activities to be considered by the judges.

For Adult Illiterates

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—A home talent play is being sponsored by the Martinsville Rotary Club for the benefit of adult illiteracy classes in this community.

Aid for Blind Nursery

HARTFORD, CONN.—Blind children too young to attend the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, have been housed for some time in a building donated for that purpose. The building, however, got into a very bad state and was overrun with rats. Hartford Rotarians had the building repaired and freed of rodents. This was in 1922, and in 1923, members of the club turned carpenters and painters and built an addition to be used as a schoolroom and sleeping porch. A year later the club provided funds for a fire escape. Since that time, Hartford Rotarians have made additional contributions to the nursery, in one year a new roof, at another time further improvements for the interior, and in 1927 a cement wading pool was constructed. Individual Rotarians in recent years have also made liberal gifts of food, house furnishings, schoolroom and playroom equipment, and a radio.

For Recreation

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Rotarians of Salt Lake City continue to devote their efforts to beautiful $35,000 Park Creek Canyon Rotary Park, which they established some years ago. Last year more than $600 was spent for a new pavilion and rustic tables; and for this year $200 has already been set aside for the budget of the Rotary Park committee. The major project of Salt Lake City Rotarians this winter, however, has been the operation of the Recreational Center work. Approximately $1,000 was allotted the Boys Work committee for this project.

Aid for Mothers

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—More than fourteen mothers and their children, numbering over fifty, are being taken care of under the Forsyth County Mothers Aid Committee. This organization, which supplements the usual state and county work in the care of indigent mothers, is one of the major interests of Winston-Salem Rotarians.

Illiteracy Class

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.—Members of the Blairsville Rotary Club are conducting a reading and writing class for adult illiterates.

Dedicate Athletic Field

PECOS, TEX.—An extensive athletic field, with football and baseball grounds, a track, and playground facilities for smaller children, was recently purchased by members of the Pecos Rotary Club for boys and girls in their community. A handsome stone gate bearing the Rotary emblem has been erected at the entrance to the field.

Aid Tubercular Children

LEWISTON-AUBURN, ME.—Three hundred dollars was recently appropriated by members of the Lewiston-Auburn Rotary Club to aid in the diagnosis of tubercular children from families unable to meet this expense.

Establish Rotary Park

PLAINVIEW, TEX.—An outstanding beauty spot in Plainview is "Rotary Park," developed by the Plainview Rotary Club in coöperation with the city as a memorial to the late Judge L. S. Kinder, prominent citizen, and a charter member of the Plainview Rotary Club. The park is planned with a central fountain in the shape of a Rotary wheel; a row of trees extends from each spoke, making a circular garden some 360 feet in diameter, surrounded by a circular drive.

For Handicapped Children

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Believing that handicapped children should be given an opportunity to become self-supporting, Oakland Rotarians and Shriners met three years ago with Superintendent of Schools and Rotarian Willard E. Givens to establish classes for the children. Starting with a group of thirteen, more than seventy children between the ages of six and eighteen are now being given special instruction. Crippled children are grouped in three classes, with an additional class for deaf children. Various other organizations also have become interested in the work, so that now cabs are provided to take the children to and from school, and a special room is provided for a mid-day rest.

"Old Timers" Night

DOVER, DEL.—Twenty-six former Dover Rotarians attended a recent meeting of the Dover Rotary Club. The program was most informal, featuring the renewal of old acquaintances. Several former members related some of their experiences since leaving Dover. Achievements of the club in the twelve years of its existence were announced, with special mention of the Kent General Hospital and the Dover Airport.



Honor Citizen

CRESTON, IOWA—Charles E. Fiers, member of the Creston Rotary Club, was recently selected as the citizen who had rendered the greatest public service to his community during the year 1933. At a public ceremony, a silver loving cup was presented to him by Rotarian William Rupe, Creston newspaper publisher, who had inaugurated the plan for thus honoring public spirited citizens a year ago. Rotarian Fiers' efforts in behalf of the local banks, his part in the restoration of public confidence, his plans for trade promotion and for employment, were considered by the committee making the award.

Meet at Whittier Home

AMESBURY, MASS.—To celebrate the birthday of John Greenleaf Whittier, Amesbury Rotarians held a meeting at the Whittier Home, Amesbury residence of the poet for nearly half a century. Luncheon was served in the room in which was written that immortal winter idyl, "Snow Bound." Incidentally, Otis P. Mudge, president for the year, adopted as his slogan, "Boys, A Path!" taken from this poem. Whittier, one of America's best loved poets, was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807 and died in 1892.

Largest Scout Troop

PORT ARTHUR, TEX. — Believing that underprivileged boys in the poorer section of their city would derive greater benefit from Scout training than those in more fortunate circumstances, Port Arthur Rotarians more than a year ago organized a Scout troop of some 30 boys. Now there are 97 members enrolled, making it the largest troop in Texas; an attractive Scout hut has been provided by the Rotary club as a meeting place for the boys. As evidence of their gratitude, the boys recently staged a play before the Rotary club demonstrating the benefits they have derived from membership.

Boys Club Successful

RICHMOND, VA.—When Richmond Rotarians organized their club for under-privileged boys thirteen years ago, a small room above a store sufficed as a club house. Demand for membership increased so rapidly that today Richmond Rotarians have more than $40,000 invested in a camp site and in a fifteen room residence that they have rented, in which are installed a first class gymnasium, a library, and many other recreational facilities. Membership has grown from the original 16 to a group of 1,020 boys.

Home Coming Celebration

DENVER, COLO.—Former members of the Denver Rotary Club are scattered all over the globe, but most of them were located, and 93 were in attendance at the home-coming meeting in celebration of the club's 22nd anniversary. One former member travelled 3,000 miles to attend, and another came 600 miles. Interesting acknowledgments from others who were unable to attend, recalled many old acquaintances to those present.

For several years, an enthusiastic member of the Madrid (Spain) Rotary Club has generously provided food stations or dining rooms in several sections of Madrid for the city's needy.

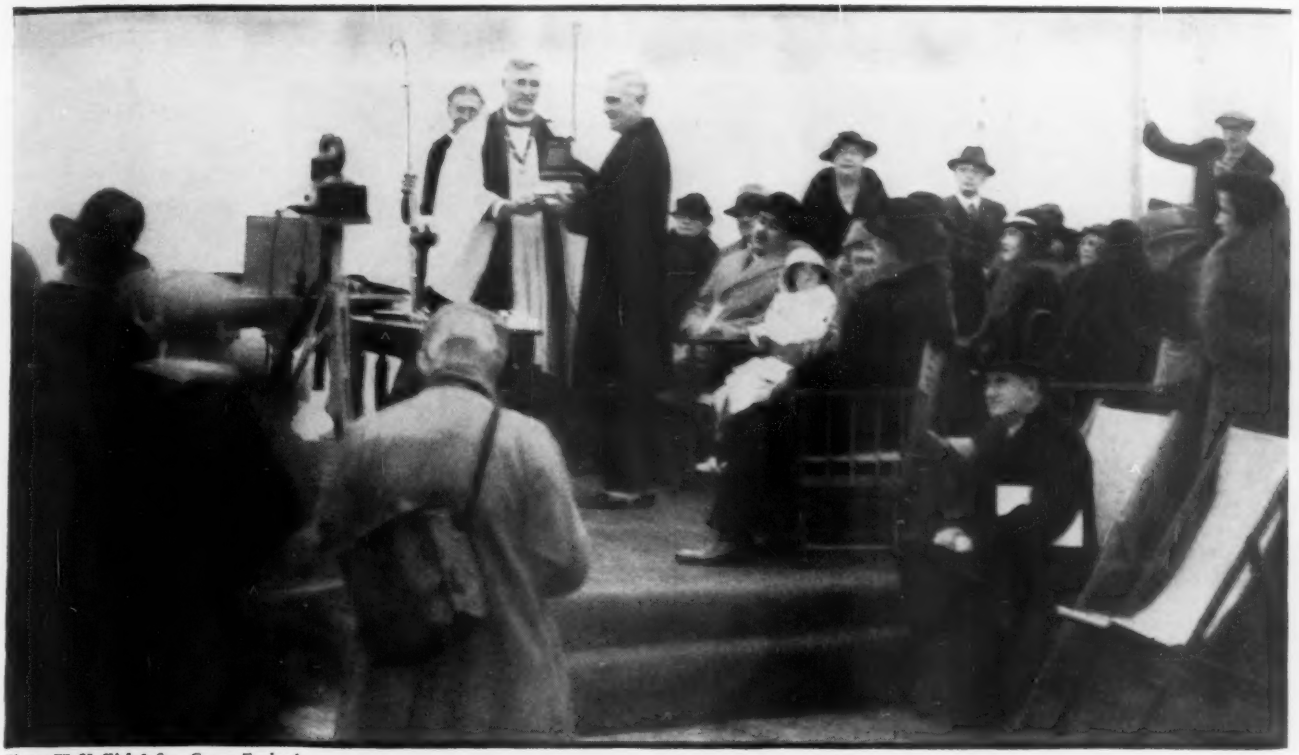


Photo: W. U. Kirk & Son, Cowes, England.

On Friday, November 22, 1633, two small vessels (the Ark and the Dove) set sail from the harbor of Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, in the English Channel, to found, on March 25, 1634, the colony of Maryland in America. . . One of the features of the tercentary anniversary, celebrated by the State of Maryland, was the presentation at Cowes (above) of a souvenir for the Baltimore Rotary Club by the Cowes club. Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, is here shown receiving the gift from the Rev. C. E. Paterson, president of the Cowes club.

Whistle Dance

MARFA, TEX.—The Rotary Club of Marfa has found the old fashioned "whistle dance" unusually successful in developing acquaintance at ladies' night meetings. As the orchestra starts, each gentleman chooses a partner, and when some one in charge of the dance blows a whistle, all couples must immediately change partners with those nearest. Those failing to do so are penalized by being seated in the center of the floor, until the whistle again signals a change of partners.

Honor Business Veterans

BUCYRUS, OHIO—Fourteen business men who can point with pride to fifty consecutive years of service in the same line of business, were recently honored at a meeting of the Bucyrus Rotary Club. All but four of the guests have lived in Bucyrus all their lives. Their combined years in business totalled 757, their combined ages more than a thousand years. Each guest responded to the toastmaster's introduction with a short talk concerning the past of his own business.

View Restoration

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.—When John Nelson, president of Rotary International, and Mrs. Nelson paid an informal visit to the city of Williamsburg, local Rotarians entertained them at a dinner attended also by Edward Johnson, vice-president of Rotary International, of Roanoke, District Governor John E. Martin (56th), and prominent local citizens. A sightseeing tour of the progress that has been made in the restoration of historic Williamsburg claimed a considerable part of the time of the visitors.

Welcome Delegates

DALLAS, TEX.—Dallas Rotarians recently welcomed Father Ross, Reverend Clinchy, and Rabbi Lazaron, members of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, upon their arrival in Dallas —a part of a nation-wide trip. An opportunity was given each of the guests to address the Rotary club meeting.

Aid 160 Students

BOSTON, MASS.—Boston Rotarians over a period of fourteen years have loaned more than $100,000 to 160 deserving young students. Loans made to young men in college are secured only by character, and as these are repaid they are placed in a trust fund, the income of which can be loaned when it reaches $50,000. More than thirty thousand dollars has already been repaid, and placed in the trust fund.

Feed Needy Scholars

SHREVEPORT, LA.—Needy school children in this city are provided with noon-day lunches by Shreveport Rotarians. The fund for the purpose was recently increased by $86 as the result of donations from two members.

Eighth Annual Rural-Urban Meet

PIQUA, OHIO—Members of the Piqua Rotary Club and farmers of the vicinity look forward each year with great eagerness to the rural-urban meeting sponsored by Piqua Rotarians. This meeting, featured by addresses by outstanding agricultural leaders, has attracted an increasing number of Rotarians from nearby cities and their farmer friends, since they were started in 1926; the most recent was attended by several hundred farmers. So much have farmers enjoyed the meetings that they are this spring giving their third banquet for Rotarians; several have further shown their appreciation by giving Piqua Rotarians permission to hunt on their farms.

Outstanding Scouts

BATH, N. Y.—Members of the Bath Rotary Club are justifiably proud of their troop of Boy Scouts, many of whom have captured high ranking honors. Under the direction of Bath Rotarians a "camporee" was held near their city last summer, at which more than 1,500 Boy Scouts were in attendance.

Entertainment for C.C.C. Camps

THREE LAKES, WIS.—Rotarians of Three Lakes are providing evening entertainment for the 200 or more boys in each of the five Civilian Conservation Corps camps in the vicinity of their city. The program includes music by the Three Rivers High School band, brief talks, jokes, and group singing.

Survey Members' Activities

INDEPENDENCE, KANS.—To determine the scope of community activities in which members of the Independence Rotary Club were interested as individuals, the local community service committee recently sent a questionnaire to each Rotarian. Replies indicated a gratifying participation in community affairs: all but 11 of the 52 members of the Rotary club are members of their respective trade associations; 15 are engaged in Scout work, 24 hold an office or are rendering some other service in connection with their churches. The city library board, the school board, and various other civic boards also engage the attention of a considerable number of Independence Rotarians.

Attendance Records That Are Hard to Beat



GUNNAR W. WIKANDER
Physio-therapist
Detroit, Michigan
21 Years



FRANK X. FREYDER
General Contracting
Iowa City, Iowa
14 Years



JAMES E. THOMPSON
Commercial Photography
Knoxville, Tennessee
17 Years



EDWARD H. TARDY
Railroad Transportation
Biloxi, Mississippi
13 Years



JAMES MADDEN
General Insurance
Paterson, New Jersey
18 Years

HERE are seventeen good reasons why the Rotary wheel keeps turning. The enthusiastic members of Rotary shown on this page have maintained a perfect attendance record for twelve years or more. This has not been accomplished without planning.

One of these "hundred per centers," while making his record, has travelled on business trips in each of the U. S. A. states, most of the Canadian provinces, most of Europe, and a part of Alaska, Cuba, and Mexico. He has also participated in twelve conventions of Rotary International. Another has attended meetings in twelve different states; and still another has made as many as five Rotary meetings in one week, ninety-three in one year, and has visited a total of sixty-seven clubs.

How do they do it? Perhaps this remark from James Thompson is the answer: "I have never sacrificed my personal or business affairs. I have simply kept the meeting dates in mind."



HARRY P. LEU
Machinery & Mill Supplies
Orlando, Florida
13½ Years



A. F. HUFFORD
Meats: Wholesale and Retail
Sheridan, Wyoming
14 Years



HERMAN BENZ
Gas & Electric Utilities
Paterson, New Jersey
17 Years



EDGAR W. WESTON
Railroad Transportation
Livingston, Montana
16 Years



HART I. SEELY
Glove Manufacturing
Waverly, New York
14 Years



JACOB SCHILLER
Past Service
Paterson, New Jersey
15 Years



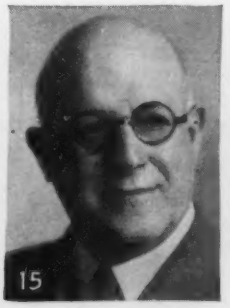
WALTER R. BRADLEY
Ornamental Iron Works
Knoxville, Tennessee
14 Years



PAUL F. HUNTER
Real Estate Agency
Madison, Wisconsin
19 Years



LEE J. ZIMMERN
Wholesale Grain
Mobile, Alabama
16½ Years



WILLIAM D. PLUMB
Typewriter Retailing
Paterson, New Jersey
21 Years



LEON GOODMAN
Carbonic Gas Manufacturing
San Antonio, Texas
12½ Years



CHARLES LEEL
Manufacturer's Association
San Antonio, Texas
13 Years

Is the New Deal Working?

Interesting letters—a few of them slightly abridged—expressing varied opinions of readers of THE ROTARIAN *on the United States' current efforts for economic recovery.*

From a Corn-Belt Publisher

PLEASE accept what I have to say here as an entirely friendly criticism, written only because I believe you want to know how Rotary members feel, and because I do not believe the magazine in its attitude toward NRA is truly representing the feeling of many Rotarians throughout the Middle West at least. The feeling is loyal, but the problems are upon them and they do not know what to do.

It seems to me THE ROTARIAN is academic in its treatment of the National Recovery Administration program. It seems to accept it as a duty to publish propaganda for NRA regardless of the effect it is having on Rotarians throughout the country who find their costs of doing business considerably augmented without, at the same time, any money in the hands of their prospective customers with which to pay the bill.

This is particularly true of the smaller to medium-sized cities throughout the Middle West. Thousands of Rotarians have exhausted their reserves trying to comply with the terms of the President's Reëmployment Agreement, which they cheerfully and patriotically signed. . . . These loyal Rotarians are at this moment facing the necessity of cutting their payrolls, shutting up shop, or borrowing money.

Ernest Haycox in the December issue quotes a business man as saying "when that time comes there will be a loosening of credit." Whose credit? No sane man will bet his business credit for sixty days or six months on the chance that NRA will enable him to pay his note when due. No honest banker will gamble his depositors' money on it. He could not pass a bank examiner with a note that did not have back of it collateral more substantial than the probability of business improvement under NRA.

Corinna Reiman Marsh in the November ROTARIAN says: "—capital and labor in the United States have probably come closer today to understanding each other than they have ever done before."

They never had any difficulty understanding each other, provided they could find a third party to pay the bill. That third party has always been the great middle class, a class impossible to define precisely or to isolate, but none the less vitally existent, the decline of which no nation has ever been able to survive as a first-class power.

Ninety-five per cent, or more, of the Rotarians in the United States belong in the middle class. It is not trained in lobbying. Capital and labor are well represented in Washington and are putting on the show for NRA.

THE ROTARIAN has seemed to be carried away with enthusiasm for the idea of codes eliminating cut-throat competition. This is perfectly consistent, for ethical codes have been one of Rotary's objectives from the beginning. They are only part of the picture. Code or no code the goods have got to be priced at what the public can pay.

A jobber talked to me for an hour in July, telling how "the government is going to make us make money under the new code." Six weeks later I visited his establishment and found his department managers in a huddle bewailing that "we are in a buyers' strike."

Comparatively few Rotarians are farmers, yet throughout the Middle West, if not the nation, the success of Rotarians is tied in to the prosperity of the farms. To be sure, farmers can eat; but they are doing precious little buying.

We have four primary sources of wealth, the farm, the mine, the forest, and, on the coasts,



—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Now, everybody! All together!"

fisheries. Virtually all other business is the distribution and processing of the products of those four. When the primary producers and the processors are all working and swapping their products, each exerting an effort in return for the product of a like effort, we have prosperity well established, whether the medium of exchange be a fifty-cent dollar or a one-hundred-cent dollar.

But when one group demands that it receive the product of sixty hours of labor in return for the product of thirty hours, the machine gets out of balance and the bearings are soon shot. The National Recovery Administration appears to have been fostering that condition.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is doing what it can to overcome it. If it succeeds, Middle Western Rotarians will continue to rotate; but it will be AAA, not NRA, that enables them to do it, or it might be revaluation of the dollar.

All this with due respect and gratitude for what NRA has done to relieve sweatshop and child-labor conditions.

DON L. BERRY, President Rotary Club
Editor, "The Indianola Record"
Indianola, Iowa

From a Corn-Belt Merchant

It is difficult for any one to take a purely unselfish and unprejudiced view of the New Deal and its workings to date. Most individuals are wildly enthusiastic for the measures which have been personally beneficial and bitterly opposed to those which have restricted or affected unfavorably their own activities. Most thinking people realize, however, that some new form of social planning was necessary.

Competition is the life of trade, but uncontrolled competition is the death of all profits. It is the function of NRA and AAA to supply this control. By trial and error, these systems must be maintained and improved until they deliver the desired results. The methods of enforcement will have to be developed, especially in the smaller communities. Complaints will never be filed voluntarily in communities where the people know each other intimately. Such action smacks too much of "tale bearing" and would be considered not quite sporting. On the other hand, the codes must be enforced or the whole system will break down.

The handling of the financial problems has been masterful and we should now be in a much better position to secure world trade with its accompanying benefits to all sections. The buying power in this section has been greatly increased through corn loans, the corn-hog reduction agreements, and civil works. Employment has increased, and business in general is on a definitely higher level.

We should all be very thankful for the leadership and accomplishments of the President during the past year. However, we must remember that the New Deal holds no mandate from the American people to completely change our form of government. Our liberty has cost too much to be lightly traded away, no matter how sweetly-coated may be the pills of self-appointed leaders.

W. L. BRINTNALL
Brintnall's (drygoods)
Marshalltown, Iowa

NRA and Small Industry

What is the NRA doing to small industry? This question is one affecting the welfare of thousands of small towns, the inhabitants of which make up a large percentage of the purchasing power of the United States. Perhaps the following will aid in clarifying the problem; it is based on a survey of an Eastern rural state and was, I believe, the first of its kind undertaken.

Seventy-five per cent of the business firms in this state employing between 5 and 250 people were questioned by mail regarding the NRA and their business; and 90 per cent, or 120, answers were returned, representing 38 industries. The answers were made frankly and freely. They present an intimate cross section of the heart of small business in a state that always has been very conservative, Republican in its politics, and intensely loyal to the government.

As a whole, labor conditions were reported as being satisfactory and all the firms united in feeling that abolition of child labor and the sweat shop were splendid achievements of the National Recovery Act. Other advantages noted were: Better trade practices with a chance for real coöperation between competitors which had never before been possible; more labor employed making better purchasing power and thus a greater sale for the products made; a feeling of confidence in the plan and faith in the President which will lead to the salvation of business.

In analyzing the objections to NRA, the answers indicate that much dissatisfaction comes from present codes, some feeling that the codes go too far, while others feel they should be more drastic so that price chiselers and cut-throat competition will be abolished. This type of objection, though annoying for the time, is not basic, for ultimately it will work itself out through the code authorities.

More serious are two complaints which appear

over and over in these answers. Extracts from one letter received expresses those very well.

"I run a wood turning shop employing 15 men. My product is handled by the chain stores and the retail price is fixed by precedent. Labor is the chief cost of my product and my cost is up 50 per cent. I have not been able to pass one cent of my added cost along to my customers. Cost of living in my neighborhood is very low, my men were contented, and I made a very modest profit before NRA. I want to be loyal to the plan, but I can only see bankruptcy before me. What am I to do? Are the big industries to swallow up all the little fellows like me? Is my little town to be thrown into the bread line, an economic discard?"

And another letter from a man who manufacturers woolens: "Good water power, native wool, and native labor cause the establishment of mills in this state. Cutting off the forests has spoiled the water power; all raw materials are now brought in from the south and west; and all products are shipped out of the state. Our labor, while faithful and dependable, does not turn out work as fast as those in the cities, but they are now to get the same pay. Does not this mean that manufacturing in the future will of necessity be concentrated in large plants nearer the market. If so, what becomes of my community where my plant is the sole industry?"

These are serious but not insurmountable objections . . .

With regard to the second letter, one may say that labor has not been exploited in the rural sections and working conditions are free of that strife which so often characterizes workers in the larger centers. This gives better stability of employment and thus of production, which will in a large measure offset the disadvantages of being removed from the market.

Other interesting viewpoints have been brought out in these letters. There is the life-long conservative, for example, who says, "Something has increased my business. . . . Maybe it is the NRA, but I doubt it." A pessimist who can see nothing good about the plan has this to say, "Business is rotten. NRA was conceived in stupidity, born under no business ethics, nursed in foolishness, grown as a cripple to common sense." Another skeptic says, "The government is trying to do too much too quick. Even the magician has to have a rabbit before he can pull it out of the hat."

Contrast these with the following: "Anything of this type is bound to make some hardship but we believe if everyone gets behind it, it will be a Godsend to the country." And another: "It will be fine if it works; we have no better plan to offer; we say a prayer for President Roosevelt every night."

While it is dangerous to generalize on the answers received and all conclusions are subject to individual exceptions, it can be fairly said:

1. That the larger firms, selling mostly outside the state, either welcome NRA or are willing to coöperate in giving it a thorough tryout.

2. That many of the smaller firms employing 10 to 20 men are finding that additional costs will be such a large percentage of the value of their product that they will not be able to survive.

3. That the up-to-date, efficient, well-managed, well-financed plant has little to fear, but the poorly-equipped, badly-managed plant is hopelessly handicapped.

4. That the NRA is frankly an experiment to cure a much demoralized business and while many feel dissatisfied with it, still no better plan has been offered, so it is the duty of business to coöperate and make it successful.

5. That there are many faults in the NRA plan and serious difficulties in individual codes which will right themselves through a process of trial and error.

6. That in the rural states, NRA codes should not be imposed on the small business man employing less than 15 men.

7. That the success of NRA in all lines of business depends on larger buying power of the people, and in many lines, directly on the farmer's ability to buy manufactured products.

8. That the trend of thought throughout the replies received is one of hope that NRA will succeed, with few statements that it is actually working out successfully.

LEON S. GAY
Treasurer, Gay Brothers Co.
(woolen overcoating)
Cavendish, Vt.

"On his way out?" — The Christian Science Monitor.



Cotton Code Successes

In March, 1933, the cotton manufacturing industry was employing 320,000 people. In May when the National Industrial Recovery Act began to assume definite shape and the formulation of the Cotton Textile Code under this proposed legislation was begun, the cotton manufacturing industry became more active. In the ensuing months when buyers of cotton textiles became convinced that the industry would come under the provisions of the proposed Cotton Code, there arose an almost unprecedented demand for cotton goods so as to obtain them prior to the effective date of the code.

Buyers were naturally anxious to avoid the necessary higher costs with the consequence that available inventory in many important lines was reduced to a point far below anything previously experienced. So great was the demand for cotton goods during the summer of 1933, notwithstanding the fact that summer is always the dullest period in the cotton manufacturing industry, consumption of raw cotton in cotton mills in the United States in the month of June amounted to 696,000 bales, which is more than in any other month on record. Naturally, every available textile employee was hired to meet this great demand, which continued into July when the code became effective.

A survey showed that the number of persons employed in August, after the code had been in effect, reached 465,000 people, or 145,000 more than were employed in the month of March. The August employment was in excess of pre-depression level. Moreover, the amount of weekly payroll in August was 100 per cent greater than in March.

The tremendous buying of cotton textiles last summer and early fall naturally filled the immediate or temporary needs of the industry's customers. But even though demand declined, the index of employment in cotton manufacturing, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor, has been running close to 100 and above 100 (employment in 1926 being 100) during the last two or three months. We must remember that December is usually a quiet period in cotton manufacturing. If the mills had not been limited to 40 hour shifts, there undoubtedly would have been considerable decline in mill payrolls but, as pointed out, they have been holding up to the 1926 level.

GEORGE A. SLOAN
President, The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.
New York City

Cackles . . . Small Farms

Referring to André Maurois' "Europe Eyes the New Deal," in your February issue, permit me to say that it is only natural that Europe should eye us with some misgivings. For years America has been the good sport of the world, the idealist, the fine fellow. Today the Roosevelt administration is functioning with some regard to the citizen at home as well as the man abroad.

We are learning things from Europe. We have studied her inflation schemes; her dictators; have reviewed her plans of recovery. Now, that we have evolved a gigantic program so broad, colorful, and spectacular as ours has proved to be, Europe is looking our way, and with some resentment, perhaps, to our taking an interest in our own affairs. Then, too, in Europe precedents mean much, and when America develops a type of leadership that shatters precedents, smashes rules, and smiles derisively at the crowd which says precedent shall be upheld; well, this is a situation that attracts the average European in the manner of the old hen which cackled loudly when the "biddie" she hatched from a duck egg,

waded deep out into the pond to take a swim. And yet it is interesting to note that a vast crowd of Europeans wish us well; dubious perchance; amused perhaps; but wishing us well just the same, which is, indeed, the spirit much needed in the world today.

But one lesson we have observed in Europe. It is the importance of the small farms on which European farmers are made practically independent. This observation led to the establishment of our own Subsistence Homestead Division of government. So today we are seeking to develop the independent small farm idea.

After all, we are ready to apply the other fellow's ideas, if we deem them practical.

W. S. JOHNSON

Classification: electric equipment—retailing
McComb, Miss.

Stopped Lumber Borers

I am interested in a medium-sized sawmill operation; am a member of the national committee of one of the divisions of the Lumber Code and disagree entirely with . . . (J. E. Henretta, Kane, Pa., February ROTARIAN) as to how the NRA is working.

Permit me to correct the impression created by him as to lumber prices, by stating that the Census Bureau figures will show that lumber prices declined considerably more than even steel or cement from the 1922 level and the recent advances, due to code wages, have not brought the minimum prices of lumber under the code up to the present level of either steel or cement prices. Labor is the principal item of cost in the production of lumber and as prices declined during the depression, wages were forced down to new lows of 4 cents and 5 cents per hour as admitted by certain operators at the public hearings of the Lumber Code. It naturally followed when minimum wages ranging from 24 cents per hour in the South, to 42 cents in the Northwest, were established under the code that higher prices for lumber were inevitable.

The charge that small operators are handicapped under the Lumber Code was most effectively answered by the testimonials of the "Peckerwood" mill operators from the South at the January public hearing of the Lumber Code. The evidence showed that they were not only benefitted by the code provisions, but that in one division of the industry alone, more than several hundred additional small mills were in operation today than before the code was put into effect. Further, if the author will examine minimum price bulletins, he will find that differentials are provided for small mills to permit the marketing of stock that is not up to the standard of production set by the larger operators; also that group grade prices are provided for small mills that do not grade their cut.

The NRA is *working*. It has curbed the destructive influences that were boring into our industry during this period of depression and has established a constructive program for the industry in a short period of months, that years of effort in the past were unable to accomplish.

I was one of many who viewed the President's New Deal with considerable apprehension, but my contact with NRA during recent months convinces me that the President's program for rehabilitating industry is fundamentaly sound. The lumber industry under NRA has abolished child labor, established minimum wages, controlled production, and put into effect minimum prices to insure payment of those minimum wages. The industry is not operating at a profit but the rapid dissipation of its assets has been checked. With the improvement in general conditions, our industry may hope that banks and capital will no longer hesitate to assist in financing its operations and that it will again enjoy the respect accorded other basic industries.

C. W. FISCHER

Secretary, The Hallack & Howard Lumber Co.
Denver, Col.

National Rectifying Apparatus

This National Rectifying Apparatus was set in motion just in the nick-of-time! Business, having completely lost its head in dizzy speed, forgot the necessity of undivided profits.

The New Deal, showing us all the errors of our ways, gives leadership back to the sound old-fashioned horse-sense of team-work in industry. It gives whoever happens to be "carrying-the-ball" a chance to make the touchdown *with a profit* instead of a fractured skull!

Regarding so-called delays in NRA codes: In any crisis, we must do the most important thing first. The Big Fellows had a clear right to earliest consideration. Now the thousands of Little Fellows are getting their turns.

It happens that I am in the business of chemically staining, coloring, and decorating cement floors. Together with all twenty other concerns in this small, highly specialized industry, we formed the Cement Staining Association. Last August we began, and still are, asking for approval of our code. No one could have been waiting much longer.

But—while this thing is being worked out for us, we are at last united enough as an industry to try curing some of our own self-inflicted ailments.

Probably a million other businesses are in the same fix, with thousands of codes yet to be approved. Think of the army of assistants required for such a titanic task! Working day and night, it should take them six years. And an impatient peanut-vender *dares* to squawk at the end of only six months!

Regarding price-fixing under NRA codes: There is nothing without which we cannot get along. Necessity is ever Mother to Invention. Sane business knows that prohibitive pricing is ultimate suicide. Other and better things and processes are continually developing. Finally, when declining demand for a commodity denies it the chance for a profit, let's give it a decent burial, and start work at something else!

Progress means change. Just because a boy starts life in a lumber-camp, cotton-mill, or any other business, is not enough valid reason why he must be maintained in that same enterprise for the rest of time.

Regarding price-cutting under NRA codes: Keeping all members of any industry from kicking over the traces is a serious problem. Too bad we can't line such traitorous weak-sisters up before an expert firing-squad.

Having wrecked our business, financial, and social balances, these thirsty, grasping, selfish "cheap-Johns" must ultimately be suppressed by full force of federal government, through crucial testing in this great National Rectifying Apparatus.

HANS K. KOEBIG

President, Color Control Co.
Hollywood, Calif.



"The jail delivery."—Chicago Tribune. ©



Some New Members—

(1) C. C. Anderson, Hood River, Ore., 184 yards.
(2) Clarence L. Bougher, Caro, Mich., 177 yards.
(3) H. J. A. Gerard, Alton, Ill., Rock Springs C.C., 135 yds.
(4) A. M. Widener, Cumberland, Md., Fort Cumberland G.C., 160 yards.
(5) Charles E. Carver, Los Angeles, Cal., San Gabriel C.C., 178 yards.
(6) Ray E. Cook, Everett, Wash., 158 yards.
(7) George A. McKinney, Alton, Ill., Rock Springs C.C., 135 yards.
(8) Carl Lindegrin, Ypsilanti, Mich., Washtenaw C.C., 140 yards
(9) R. U. Hastings, Lancaster, Ohio, 226 yards.
(10) R. B. Robbins, Austin, Tex., 175 yards.
(11) Dr. Herbert T. Moyer, Lansdale, Pa., Jeffersonville G.C., 153 yards.
(12) T. D. Belfield, Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia C.C., 186 yards.
(13) C. H. Griffen, Santa Cruz, Cal., Pasatiempo C.C., two holes-in-one.
(14) Austin Cunningham, Halifax, N.S., Can., Bedford G. & C. Club, 100 yards.
(15) Charles H. Paul, Dayton, Ohio, Miami Valley G.C., 156 yards.
(16) Eugene T. Trotter, Brooklyn, N.Y., Lake Placid C.C., 175 yards.

Past President's Page

Service Begins at Home—By Glenn C. Mead

THE CONCISE OXFORD Dictionary defines Rotary as "a United States and British society with many branches for international service to humanity, originally named from clubs entertaining in rotation." When the writer took exception to this definition he was informed by the editor that friends and critics of Rotary gave such varying descriptions of it that definition became difficult. We will all agree to that and no definition of Rotary will be undertaken here.

At the time this Dictionary was published, however, there were at least fifty different countries represented in Rotary and therefore geographically the definition was one twenty-fifth right; it was almost as far off from accuracy in its attempt to indicate the purpose of Rotary.

There is no finer word in any language than "Service" and none that expresses a nobler sentiment, but it has been overworked *ad nauseam* and commercialized right and left. When a word or idea of this kind becomes common and is lightly used, the effect is to cheapen it and deprive it of its character and appeal. Was it Madame Roland who exclaimed "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" So might a Rotarian or Kiwanian lament "O Service, what folly and pretense are oft-times put forward in thy name!"

Obviously the basic idea in Rotary's two slogans is Service of some kind. The first one came early from that philosopher of business, Arthur Sheldon—"He profits most who serves best." It may be that at the time Dr. Sheldon was thinking of business profit; at any rate from time to time high-minded Rotarians have feared that implication and the shorter motto of "Service Above Self" put in its appearance. I quite agree with our British friends that one slogan is enough and that to wave two of them is overdoing matters. It is deeds not slogans that count. Rotary has been so sincere and effective on the practical side of its idealism that if there ever was a danger of frittering away its opportunities in formulating the ritual of a Service cult, that danger has long since passed.

First of all it is our duty to understand just what kind of Service Rotary was organized and created to perform and then hew to the line. Our obligation is a particularly heavy one because other organizations have picked up the trail that we blazed—Kiwanis, Lions, and the rest,



Glenn C. Mead—President of Rotary International—1912-13.

and all are known, at least in the United States and Canada, as "Service Clubs." They will no doubt continue to be influenced and guided by Rotary as long as its premiership is characterized by intelligence, sincerity and courage.

What then is Rotary Service as distinguished from the innumerable other kinds of Service that we hear about? Unquestionably it is Service in the business field, the field with which Rotarians are best acquainted and in which they are preëminent. Somebody will say that such a conclusion is wrung from us by the tortures of these hard times when unemployment, suffering, and endless worry cry out for relief. But the record tells its own story and shows plainly enough that Rotary was a business mén's organization from the first, has always remained such, and is such today the whole world over in 3,641 clubs and some seventy countries.

PREVIOUS to the first convention in Chicago in 1910, the sixteen original clubs had been dealing with local business problems; and when they became united in the National Association of Rotary Clubs, they broadened their outlook to meet the national aspect of similar problems. Of the present familiar six objects of Rotary, five deal with business wholly or in part. Business is the keystone of the Rotary arch and the realm of its activities. For example, Old Number One Club of Chicago with its membership of over six hundred held a Great Business Recovery Exposition covering 30,000 square feet of floor space in the Hotel Sherman, attended, it was reported, by 50,000 people, in January of this year. Over and over again it has been said that a Rotary club is a horizontal section of the business community in which it exists.

Charity begins at home—so does Service. The best way and place for a business man to serve his fellows and society is in his own business; the better he runs his business, the better for the world. That is his job, that is his post of duty—and he is not called upon to leave it in response to some sentimental appeal or to chase fire engines or follow the band.

Some one has wisely said that:

> A factory where many workmen are given employment, paid living wages, and where health and life are conserved, is doing more real good in the world than ten eleemosynary institutions.

In this commercial and industrial age the welfare of the people depends upon business; we have all learned that in the last four years if we did not know it before. Men have cried out for work more than for bread or clothing. Rotary recognized this fact from the beginning. In the second year of its existence as an association (1911), the Portland convention adopted the Rotary platform whose opening paragraph, in substance, says:

> Recognizing the commercial basis of modern life as a necessary incident to human evolution, the Rotary club is organized to express that proper relation between private interests and the fusion of private interests which constitutes society.

Paragraph four of this platform contained the following provision:

> The Rotary club demands fair business dealings, honest methods, and high standards in business.

It would appear from the revelations of the last four years that this demand was a large order. But Rotary made good and redeemed its pledge. From 1922 to 1931 there were 157 written "Codes of Correct Practice" adopted by trade and business associations in the United States and elsewhere, largely as the result of the efforts of Rotarian members. Rotary sensed the needs of the age with unerring judgment and foresight.

Everybody knows the close relation of business to international affairs; greedy and corrupt business interests have provoked many wars. Set your business house in order and you have gone a long way towards realizing the peace, goodwill, and understanding among Nations which the Sixth Object of Rotary seeks to attain.

Thirty-Hour Week? Yes

[*Continued from page 13*]

can replace the worn shoes on their feet with relief funds or give them food enough to keep body and soul together and prevent their children from starving. But how can we put hope in their hearts again? How can we give them back their rightful place in our economic world, where they can earn their daily bread and have something to count on?

The machine which has taken away the jobs of these millions is no new element in industry. For a hundred years we have been substituting machine-power for man-power and shortening work-hours. In 1834, men were working a fourteen- and sixteen-hour day; by the turn of the century hours had been shortened by nine or ten; by 1919 we had the eight-hour day and the forty-four- or forty-eight-hour week in about half our industrial plants.

MACHINIZATION and shortening of hours has been a gradual process, slowly lifting workers out of drudgery to a larger and richer life. But in the last fifteen years this process has gone on five or six times as fast as before. Compare the speeding up in producing power from 1919 to 1929 with the two preceding decades. The worker's productivity in our factories increased twelve per cent from 1899 to 1919 (twenty years) and from 1919 to 1929 it increased forty per cent (ten years). These figures represent increases in production per worker per year; production per hour increased fifty per cent in this last decade.

That is why we have unemployment today. We have been shortening work-hours at about the same rate for the last half century, and we have suddenly begun to shorten work-time by using machines at a rate six times as fast. This is why we must shorten work-hours drastically now to make a readjustment. We cannot have dial telephones, teletypes, automatic looms, giant steel presses, acres of machinery run by a handful of men and still have jobs for all unless work-hours are shorter than they ever have been in history. Machinization has not stopped with depression. In fact the increase in producing power is going on at a faster rate now than before 1929. Figures from the National Bureau of Economic Research show us that in manufacturing industries, workers' production per hour increased seven per cent from 1927 to 1929, and twelve per cent from 1929 to 1932. That is why millions will still be unemployed when we get back to normal business.

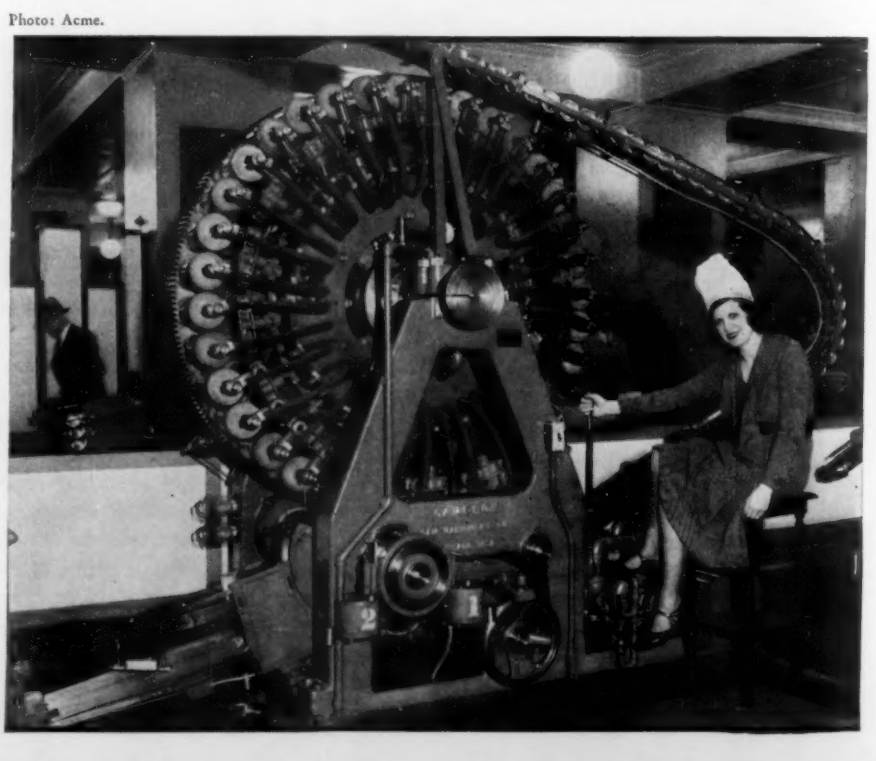
Experience last year shows what we can accomplish by shortening work-hours and by increasing business activity. In the spring we had a sudden business boom and in three months business came back to within ten per cent of normal. Men went back to work and 1,500,000 found jobs, but at the peak of this short boom, 11,793,000 were still unemployed. Then came the President's Reëmployment Program and although business declined after the spring boom, in two months (August and September) work-hours were shortened by nearly five hours per week and 1,700,000 went back to work. By October, work-hours had been reduced to an average of 37.8 per week, but business had declined again and 10,122,000 were out of work.

Comparing these two periods we find that rising business activity, even the unprecedented rise of last spring, put men back to work at the rate of 500,000 a month, while the President's program of shortening hours created jobs for 850,000 a month for two months. If we shorten work-hours while business increases we can make an adjustment that will create jobs for all.

When work-hours are shortened, wages must be raised enough to keep up the worker's weekly income, else living standards will be cut even below their present low level. Employers made an effort to raise wages last fall when hours were shortened, and hourly wage rates increased by an average of eight cents per hour from July to October. This was enough to offset the shortening of hours in some cases, but in others, workers lost. In general, minimum workers made gains, but thousands of workers at higher wage levels have lost ground because their wages were not raised enough to compensate for shorter hours. Even those who gained are not really much better off, for rising prices have eaten wage increases. We must keep up the nation's buying power if we want to travel upward toward prosperity.

UNEMPLOYMENT is a silent enemy, but over long periods of time it brings a greater human loss than the battlefields of war. Suicides have increased by 4,620 since 1929, or twenty-eight per cent; the United States Children's Bureau estimates that probably about one-fifth of our pre-school and school children are undernourished; illness has increased rapidly, and the number of patients needing free care in hospital clinics has risen sixty-two per cent since 1929. The number of people cared for in our institutions for the indigent and chronically ill has increased 66 per cent. These are cold figures, but they tell the unpublished tragedies which have invaded millions of

Photo: Acme.



This machine tests cans for leaks—at the rate of 300 per minute—and automatically ejects the faulty ones. A machine such as this displaces the services of many inspectors.

homes, the silent undermining of America's human resources.

Are we going to let this go on? Or will we stop it now by shortening work-hours? At the end of 1933, there were about 11,000,000 out of work in industry; 4,000,000 of them had temporary work under CWA, probably about 300,000 under PWA, and 300,000 more were in conservation camps. Our relief bill today is more than a billion dollars a year, but it cannot buy self respect for the millions who have been denied the chance to earn a living.

We cannot solve this problem by declarations! Only carefully organized plans equally carefully carried through will get us further forward to balanced progress which means also social justice. Unless the government is permanently to become an employer of millions in production or service, there is only one way we can put these men to work—by the thirty-hour week.

Thirty-Hour Week? No

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In many industries the rigid thirty-hour week would mean a shortage of skilled workers who require long training. Without a sufficient force of these key men, the plant cannot be kept in full operation and thus large numbers of fellow employees are dependent upon them for employment. In such situations, and there are a multitude of them throughout industry, the thirty-hour week would create unemployment not reëmployment.

Again, in seasonal industries, the thirty-hour week would mean a shortage of competent labor for the work which of necessity must be done within a limited time. This would lead not only to great national losses, but again unemployment would result both in the industry and among those workers employed in the further processing of the output of the industry.

Representative Connery proposes that in such cases the President shall regulate working hours. The impracticability of this proposal with the many thousands of industrial plants all over the country has been pointed out. No bureaucratic organization to which the President might deputize this power could cope with the task, and the outcome would be a tremendous hindrance to business under a bureaucracy that would become intolerable.

Foreign competition would become much more dangerous as the result of the higher domestic costs brought about by a thirty-hour week, and the resulting increase in imports would deprive large numbers of our workers of employment.

FINALLY, the rigid thirty-hour week, with the consequent higher costs, would artificially stimulate the use of machines. It would make profitable, machine methods which would not otherwise be used and thus reduce the employment available in a manner both abnormal and unsound.

That the thirty-hour week would not improve the condition of the workers is clear from the considerations stated above. There is the further dilemma that the higher costs for manufactured products arising from the shorter hours would widen the disparity between industrial and agricultural prices, already a serious economic problem. The effect would be to lessen the buying power of our farm population and seriously contract the market for industrial products. The proposal would thus involve the country as a whole in a vicious descending spiral of weakened markets, lessened production, lower wages, and descending prices.

It is clear that all of these things would definitely and seriously retard recovery. The country cannot be richer if it is to produce less wealth. It cannot have more of the necessities, to say nothing of the luxuries, if, by a rigid working hour limitation, it is forced to produce less.

Proposals such as the Thirty-Hour Bill are grounded upon the fallacy that business is rich and able to pay higher wages and greater manufacturing costs without increasing prices. Those who so deceive themselves do not understand that three-fourths of the manufacturing concerns in the United States employ twenty men or less, are poorly financed, and are failing at the rate of one in five each year. After four years of depression, most of these businesses are hanging by a thread and to many of them the handicap of a thirty-hour week would mean destruction. Less than one-half of one per cent of our manufacturing plants employ one thousand men or more. These well capitalized and well managed concerns employ only a small part of our working forces.

That business is highly prosperous is by no means true. Even in 1929, only a little over one-half of the corporations in the United States actually earned a profit. The rest operated at a loss. In 1931 the net result of the operations of all corporations in the United States was a loss of more than three billion dollars.

It is clear that, therefore, our business concerns cannot carry the load of shorter hours unless prices be advanced, and in the train of these advancing prices come all of the evils that have been pointed out. The National Recovery Administration has given this problem exhaustive study, and the conclusion arrived at is well stated by General Johnson, the Administrator, in a recent address. General Johnson said:

> The codes have this advantage over a flat law—that they take into consideration the conditions of each industry to stand the burden placed upon it. It is clear, from our hundreds of exhaustive studies, that a flat thirty-hour week would now prove ruinous. We must balance the dreadful necessity of unemployment with the capacity of industry—depending on its volume of business—to absorb it.

THE Connery Bill provides that all Codes of Fair Competition shall rigidly fix working time at thirty hours per week. It provides also that the wages paid shall be the same as they were for whatever the work week had previously been. The proposal differs from the code provisions under the Recovery Act in that under the codes these provisions take the form of voluntary agreements.

The Connery measure, in its attempted regulation of hours and wages, is compulsory and thus offends an unbroken line of Supreme Court decisions holding that while the national government may regulate commerce and state governments may regulate production, neither have the right to do what is here attempted, to rigidly fix hours and wages and thus destroy the liberty of contract for both worker and employer.

In December the average work-week of industrial wage earners was thirty-four hours according to the reports made to the National Industrial Conference Board from a cross-section of all of the nation's industries. While this average is made up of industries with working time ranging from considerably below to considerably above thirty hours, it is clear that a reduction of all above to thirty hours could result in the reëmployment of not more than twelve to fifteen per cent of the number of workmen now employed in these industries. This number is approximately six million. It was under nine million in 1932. The thirty-hour week, therefore, would add to manufacturing payrolls only approximately one million workers. Perhaps an equal number would be added in the service,

distributing, and clerical groups. The total reëmployed would thus be only one-third to one-fourth of the reëmployment needed and the measure would utterly fail to solve the reëmployment problem.

It is clear thus that we must provide jobs for our workers by moving forward, not backward; by producing more, not less; by helping, not hindering, our industries. Only in these ways can our workers be reëmployed, their buying power restored, living standards advanced, and prosperity brought back to the nation.

The President is undertaking to accomplish this end by methods without precedent in the world's history, unprecedented both in their conception and in the courage of their execution. A thirty-hour measure would dangerously obstruct the progress of these measures and, even if practicable and legal, it would be the height of folly to attempt at this juncture so dangerous an experiment.

The World Turns the Corner

[*Continued from page 24*]

second and third quarters of 1933 — from April through September — reveal a changing scene.

The depression, viewed on a world perspective, probably reached its greatest depth in February and March, 1933. By August—five months later—a composite trade chart revealed that world exports had increased nearly 10 per cent and imports 3.2 per cent—an average of more than 6 per cent.

The world's production of iron and steel—also an unmistakeable indicator of industrial prosperity—increased strikingly during 1933.

The movement of merchandise — car loadings and tonnage passing through ports, or sea-borne traffic — is another yardstick by which the world's economic activity can be accurately gauged. The only way to differentiate between the internal and external improvement in a country, i.e. between its domestic and foreign trade, is to compare railway loadings (merchandise carried on trains) and commerce passing through seaports. Let us consider two countries, Germany and Great Britain, as typical.

Germany's average monthly tonnage, transported on railways, was, in 1929, around 5,745,000 tons. By 1932 it had dropped to 3,242,000 tons—a decrease of 43.6 per cent. In April, 1933, it had fallen to 2,901,000 tons, but by August, 1933, it had again risen to 3,504,000 tons—a gain of more than 20 per cent in four months and a distinct advance over the monthly average of 1932.

Germany's sea-borne traffic, representing her foreign trade, likewise shows the extent of her recovery. Goods passing through her principal seaports during April, 1933, amounted to 3,820,000 tons. In August the figure reached 4,881,000 tons, an advance of 27.8 per cent. In 1932, Germany's monthly average was 4,231,000 tons and in 1929, 5,290,000 tons.

England's railways transported an average of 2,570,000 tons of merchandise per month in 1929; in 1932 the traffic had dropped to 2,028,000 tons. The low point was reached in April, 1933, when only 1,697,000 tons were carried. July, 1933, however showed a gain of 5.7 per cent over April.

TONNAGE passing through British ports, on the other hand, increased 21.7 per cent between April and August, 1933. The total tonnage for August was 10,765,000 which was only 183,000 tons below the monthly average of 1929, and well above the average on 1930, 1931, and 1932.

If reëmployment of idle workers can be considered as an accurate barometer of economic conditions, then there can be no question as to the extent of the world's recovery. On January 1, 1934, a review showed that unemployment in twenty nations was definitely decreasing, the conclusion being for the most part based on a comparison of figures for the last three months of 1933 with a similar period in 1932.

Such varied countries as Germany, Great Britain, Italy, France, the United States, Chile, Australia, and Japan, all report their unemployment problem as ameliorating. To a certain extent the general reduction in working hours, staggering of shifts, public works, etc., have been responsible for the improved conditions. But the normal functioning of natural economic laws also must be considered as a factor.

The "farm belt" of Europe, which stretches from Finland to the Black Sea, has staged a quick come-back. This region comprises the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Finland, the Balkans — Yugoslovia, Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria — and Poland, and Czechoslovakia. It has a population of 100,000,000 people, eighty per cent of which is agrarian.

In Estonia, for every ten workers unemployed in February, 1933, there was only one in September. Latvia, a next-door neighbor, reported only 4,404 persons looking for jobs in November as against 14,777 in January.

Down in the Balkans the improvement was equally marked. Poland and Czecho-

DECREASES IN UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTRY	1929 ABSOLUTE FIGURE MONTHLY AVERAGE	1932 ABSOLUTE FIGURE MONTHLY AVERAGE	PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN 1932 COMPARED WITH 1929	UNEMPLOYED IN APRIL, 1933 ABSOLUTE FIGURES	UNEMPLOYED IN NOVEMBER, 1933 ABSOLUTE FIGURES	PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT NOVEMBER, 1933 OVER APRIL, 1933.
Germany	1,678,824	5,579,858	232%	5,331,252	3,714,646	—30.3%
Australia	47,359	120,454	154%	109,182	(Sep.) 104,560	—4.2%
Austria	191,987	377,894	97%	423,305	357,628	—15.5%
Belgium	8,462	161,468	1,808%	180,143	146,988	—18.4%
Canada	14,966	75,140	402%	80,235	94,352	+17.5%
United States	—	10,987,833	271%	13,035,000	10,076,000	—22.7%
France	10,050	306,434	2,949%	345,317	286,882	—16.9%
Hungary	15,173	66,235	337%	65,793	50,978	—22.5%
Italy	300,787	1,006,442	235%	1,025,754	1,006,215	—1.9%
Holland	27,775	161,565	482%	163,112	152,002	—6.8%
Poland	129,450	255,582	97%	258,599	215,415	—16.7%
Rumania	7,288	38,890	434%	37,532	20,125	—46.3%
Great Britain	994,091	2,272,590	129%	2,200,397	1,965,138	—10.7%
Sweden	—	—	—	110,055	137,557	+24.9%
Switzerland	8,131	54,366	569%	60,894	71,721	+15.1%
Czechoslovakia	41,630	554,059	1,231%	795,919	691,075	—13.1%
Yugoslavia	8,465	14,761	74%	19,671	11,409	—42.0%

Figures taken from reports to International Labor Office—Geneva.



Photo: Acme.

The great oil refinery in the midst of the oil fields in Morania, in the Prahova Valley, of Rumania. Most of Rumania's oil is exported to European countries.

slovakia, with much larger urban populations than the other mid-European states, reported decreases in unemployed of from 20 to 30 per cent. Czechoslovakia's situation was extremely serious last February when one out of every five of her trade union workers was idle.

In Germany, where more than in any other state conditions approximate those in the United States, there has been a notable improvement in employment. At the beginning of 1933, when the post-war unemployment crisis reached its highest point, 6,013,612 workers—or 33.1 per cent of the 18,507,710 registered with the state employment exchanges—were idle. By the beginning of November, however, there were only 3,744,860, or 20 per cent of the number of workers listed by the state employment exchanges, still idle. Trade union reports likewise showed a drop of 20.9 per cent of their members wholly unemployed and 14.0 per cent partially idle.

Such figures speak for themselves.

Let us turn to England. The latest authentic figures are as of December 18, 1933. On that day, London reported a total of 2,224,070 unemployed. It represents a decrease of 55,938 since November 20, 1933, and 429,204 less than on December 18, 1932. The latter figure is significant, for the high peak of Britain's unemployment since 1927 was reached at the turn of the year, 1932-33. Surely, here the corner has been turned.

For Italy, the most critical period of the entire depression was in the spring of 1933 when social insurance reports revealed 1,229,387 (Feb., 1933) unemployed. Almost without exception the figure had stood above a million since the summer of 1932. By November 1, 1933, however, the figure was 962,868—wholly idle, no figures on partially employed being available.

Back in 1929, France had only an average of 928 workers who were officially receiving assistance from the government. The number of unemployed unquestionably was larger, but itinerant workers were looking out for themselves. Employment exchanges reported 10,050 applications for work at the end of 1929. The peak of France's unemployment was reached in March, 1933, when 331,816 workers were being assisted by public relief funds. The employment bureau reported 369,862 asking for work. Eight months later—in November, 1933—the number receiving unemployment relief had dropped to 257,836, and there were only 286,882 unemployed carried on the exchange rolls.

Although sources of most of the statistics here presented have not been given, let it be noted that they are official or authoritative. Both the International Labor Office and the League's Economic and Financial Sections accept them in the compilation of their reports. And so, having cited facts, perhaps too completely, I leave the reader to form his conclusions.

But from the "watchtower" of Geneva, where one has greater access to authoritative statistics than in any other city in the world, the indications give grounds for believing that:

The commodity price trend is upward.

Unemployment's trend is downward.

Monetary stabilization is unescapable.

And—the world has definitely turned the corner.

Recreation for Regina's Idle

[*Continued from page 33*]

the four sections of the city, with its own hockey teams properly refereed and disciplined. Four league games are being staged each week in the Stadium, one of the finest hockey arenas in Canada, this privilege being granted by the Exhibition Board. Unemployed spectators are allowed free admission to any of the Winter Activities league games. There are ninety registered players on the Activities teams, with a large number of runners-up. The committee has installed a skate-sharpening machine operated free by the unemployed themselves, which takes care of approximately a hundred pairs of skates per week for the playing members.

This committee also has authority from the major leagues to issue passes to the Activities members for the major hockey games in the Stadium. Several hundred free admissions are granted to each game, which means that every member of the Activities interested in hockey can attend one major hockey game a week.

This winter probably ten more Regina hockey players will be taken into the big leagues, and it is expected that three of these boys will have been developed from the Winter Activities teams.

Theaters: By an arrangement with the picture theaters in the city, 300 members are given free admissions weekly. Attendance is permitted during slack hours only, and admission is by card number only. It is expected by the end of March, when the Activities program closes, that each

unemployed adult will have had an opportunity of attending at least two free picture shows during the winter season.

Boxing and Wrestling: Over 3,000 of the members are interested in this activity. Three large events have already been put on, all contestants being unemployed. Halls have been packed to capacity. The greatest event of the season had 3,500 in attendance. It was a challenge tournament between the unemployed of Regina and boxers and wrestlers from outside points. Regina unemployed won ninety per cent of all events.

Regina has produced one intermediate Canadian champion and three heavyweight wrestling champions, one of these being Earl McCready, now wrestling in the United States. Two of these champions live in Regina, and are giving their services to the Activities' training camps. Ninety unemployed men are at present in training. An ex-Canadian lightweight champion is in charge of the boxing training quarters, which consist of two gymnasiums with shower baths, etc. Approximately 120 unemployed boxers are in training.

Bowling: One hundred and fifty bowling games have been provided each week for the members of the Activities who have formed themselves into leagues for this purpose. One hundred games were provided weekly for men and fifty for women. These games were played during slack hours three days per week and were provided by a Regina Rotarian for the cost of pin-setting only.

Christmas Entertainments: During the Christmas season, eleven entertainments were put on for children of the unemployed in various parts of the city. Trees were supplied free of charge by a local merchant and all programs and Santa Clauses were provided by the unemployed themselves. The Rotary ladies distributed 3,100 Christmas stockings for the children of the unemployed under twelve years of age.

Amateur Theatricals: The Concert Committee have now organized amongst themselves a theatrical company, one of the local show producers supplying his services free. The unemployed themselves hope they can put on a number of plays later in the winter in order to contribute something themselves to the expenses to which the Rotary club has been put in carrying out these activities.

For 'Teen Age Boys and Girls: A committee has been set up to put on several picture shows weekly in the schools and other community centers throughout the city, especially for the 1,200 'teen age boys and girls who cannot afford to go to regular shows. Many of the films are of a semi-educational nature.

In all these activities, Regina Rotarians have applied a fundamental principle of good social work: *Self-help makes for self-respect.* From the outset, a maximum of responsibility for planning and arranging events has been put on the unemployed themselves, the committee in charge being subject in budget control and general supervision to a Rotarian who acted as vice chairman. About 240 unemployed have thus been at work on the various committees, twelve Rotarians supervising them.

Statistics can tell but an infinitely small part of the story of the Regina Winter Activities, but it is significant that from November 14, when the first event took place, until March 17, when the program will be completed, 80,000 free admissions to entertainments will have been given to Regina's unemployed. This means about twenty, or one a week, for each person registered. Had this cost the Rotary club at the usual rate for entertainment admissions, the bill would have run to $30,000. Actually it will total about $2,500 —or 2½ to 3 cents per admission.

While the Rotary club has had support from many Regina citizens in this project, especially fine coöperation has come from the press. With such assistance, Regina Rotarians will not be afraid to continue the project next year, should it be necessary. If they do, it is probable that the costs can be reduced a third and some temporary employment features worked into the program.

Though the Regina Winter Activities have proved a wholesome service to the community, Rotarians can not fail to realize that while they have been working at their project they, themselves, and their club have benefitted. If you, as have District Governor W. W. Emerson and T. A. Torgeson, of the Rotary International Service Committee, were to ask a Regina Rotarian why he is enthusiastic about Rotary this particular year, he would doubtless reply, "The Regina Winter Activities." He might also tell you that this project has put more red blood into the members' veins and given the group a greater vision of what Rotary Community Service means than anything that has happened in this club in the past twenty years.

A Jam Factory on the Avon

[*Continued from page 18*]

of 1926 when it was destroyed by fire.

Fortunately for Stratford and lovers of Shakespeare around the world, there lived then in the city a nephew of Charles Flower, Sir Archie Flower. All of his life he had been an enthusiastic sportsman and hunter, but he had never forgotten the interest in the theater which his illustrious uncle had helped to foster two generations before. To Sir Archie the burning of the theater meant only a challenge to him, to his community, and to the friends of Shakespeare everywhere. They immediately launched a campaign designed to raise a quarter of a million pounds, sufficient, they felt, to build the theater, equip it, and leave an endowment fund to perpetuate its purposes, and to make possible a permanent showing of Shakespeare's plays, not only in a proper house, but with a fitting excellence.

Perhaps it might be well to pause for a moment and take a glimpse at the man who headed this work. On seven different occasions, Sir Archie has been mayor of the ancient borough. A world traveller, he has formed acquaintanceships in every land, particularly in America. It was in America, in fact in California, in 1914, that he first became acquainted with Rotary. Since that time he has attended Rotary club luncheons in forty cities in the United States of America.

It was his feeling that the whole world comes to Stratford-on-Avon, drawn by the magnetic power of Shakespeare, and that it was proper that a Rotary club be formed there. He suggested the launching of the club, and was one of its founder members. To this day he retains his interest as an active member in the movement, as does his brother, Spencer Flower, who likewise serves as a member of the board of governors of the theater.

The campaign for money, in spite of many difficulties, succeeded. Contributions were received from both sides of the Atlantic, the American committee expressing its desire to contribute fifty per cent of the cost of the building endowment as "a payment at a low rate of interest on a debt owed to William Shakespeare which will grow with the centuries." The other half was contributed throughout the British Empire.

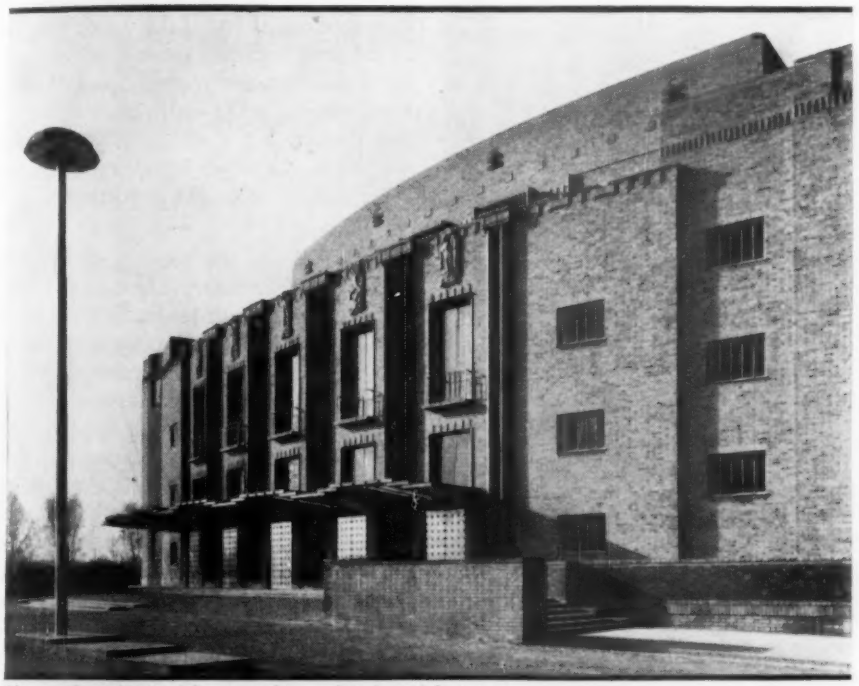
With the assurance that funds would be available to see the enterprise through, the competition among architects was announced from which the final plans were to be drawn. Curiously (if the reader is a man) or fittingly (if the reader is a woman), the award was made to Miss Elizabeth Scott, an English woman

who had devoted many years to a careful study of architectural design. She, with Mr. Maurice Chesterton and Mr. John C. Shepherd, formed a new architecture firm to carry out the work.

Why is this theater so surely the symbol of a modern age, an age that requires in its automobiles, its incandescent lights, its radio devices, and its theaters, the smooth performance that betokens absolute mechanical precision? Why is it, in essence, the tribute of Twentieth Century science to Seventeenth Century drama?

Suppose we start with the stage, the domain of Rotarian Randle Ayrton, stage director. There is little to suggest the outdoor theater of Shakespeare's day or the simple stage settings utilized in so many performances of Shakespearean plays. The marvels of modern-day mechanics have been used to make it a perfect workshop. The floor of the stage itself is not fixed. Its central portion consists of two rolling stages, which, moving at the rate of two feet per second, meet at the middle of any set, or may be rolled back into the wings and up the wall entirely out of the way.

WHEN they are rolled back, the stage bridges which have dropped below the rolling stages may be moved up into place. There are two of these, each with two levels. The lower deck can be brought up to the normal stage level and allow the upper deck to be used as a second story or a balcony. From this vantage point Portia can look down and laugh as the Duke of Morocco selects the wrong key. Through the use of these rolling stages and the stage bridges, three complete scenes can be set in advance, and thus, when one scene is completed, it is only the work of a moment to whisk the audience into far-off lands and proceed with the action.



Photos: (above) Herbert Felton in Architectural Review; (below) Acme.



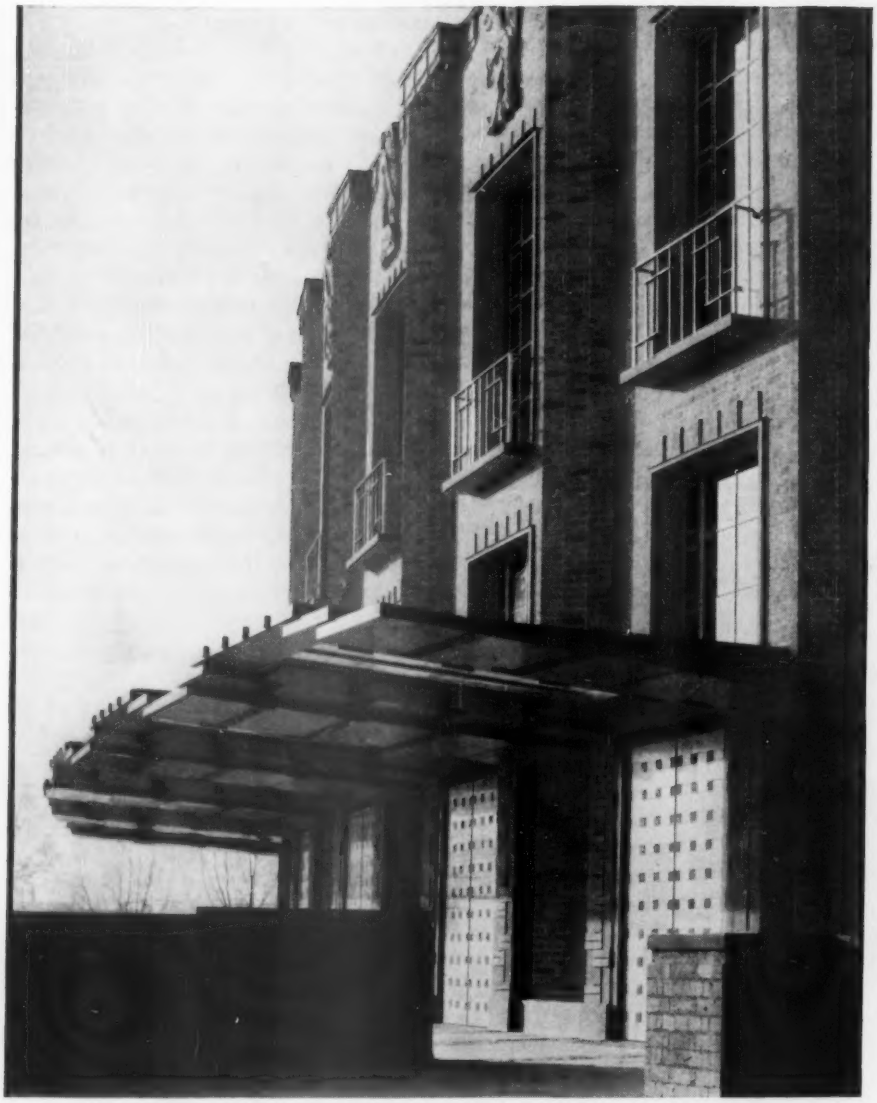
At either side of the stage are scene docks, and far above reach the fly galleries and the paint galleries. At the back stands the immense cycloramic steel frame, plastered and movable, essential to the development of the background color effects which have given to this theater its remarkable tone.

So much for the use of mechanical devices. Equally distinctive is the use of materials in their natural state, taking the fullest advantage of their color and texture. The results seem far superior to ordinary ornamental fixtures and to the "gingerbread" which has adorned the interior of theaters for generations. Certainly the architects of this theater did not do an extensive job of putting in, but a wonderful job of leaving out.

Around the walls and in the doors there are a thousand reminders that every effort was made to use decorative rather than decorated materials. An auditorium exit door is made a thing of extreme beauty by the alternating use of Australian silky oak and mottled mahogany, with corners of stainless steel. Woods have been gathered from all over the Empire, then treated in a variety of ways. Mahogany, for example, appears blistered, ebonized, painted, and mottled, all in the same door.

Throughout the auditorium, the decoration and upholstering are controlled by the acoustical requirements. There is not a pillar to mar the vision. Best of all, the auditorium is always comfortable. Fresh, washed air is pumped into it at the rate of a million cubic feet per hour—one thousand cubic feet per person per hour. This application of the modern theory of controlled ventilation has given to the

The entrance to the theater (shown above) conveys the same feeling of rich simplicity which one finds within its walls. The picture on the next page shows this entrance in greater detail. Each year on the birthday of the Immortal Bard a celebration (shown at left) is held at Stratford.



Here in every detail of the main entrance, the architect has endeavored, with good effect, to convey unity, harmony, massiveness.

theater the title of "the coolest spot in England."

It is in the seating that the finest contribution to comfort has been made. The seats, designed in collaboration with Sir Henry Austin, possess neither springs nor matted hair. They consist only of aerated rubber, which differs from sponge rubber in that it does not produce perspiration. The patron sinks down into a luxurious, soft chair, properly designed as to posture, and is immediately placed in the proper mood to enjoy the play.

What is your "pet peeve" at theaters? Probably the people who pass in front of you in reaching their places, or the difficulty you experience in trying to get into the aisles between acts or after the show. The Shakespeare Theater has solved this problem by an ingenious application of mechanics through which not only the seats but the arms of the chairs tip so that the walkway between rows quickly clears. Both arms drop when the seat is lowered, but neither returns to an upright position until the seats on either side are released.

Outside is a terrace where tea is served in the afternoon, and it was there that we strolled between acts. When the production was over and we had completed a tour of inspection which led down below the level of the river to see the electrical devices and the air washing machinery, someone said to me, "Don't you think the bar is too small?" Then I recognized that being known as an American had its disadvantages: I had missed the bar.

So much for the building and its properties. What of the plays that are presented in this workshop? It was our pleasure to see "The Merchant of Venice." I could hardly calculate the number of times I have attended a production of that play, but watching it in the Stratford Theater, it takes on the aspect of an entirely new performance. The lighting effects, the rolling stage, the bridges, all of these things add to the illusion that it is something never before witnessed, certainly nothing which Shakespeare could ever have written. The lines have an entirely different significance. Their very words stand out in a fashion that could hardly have been possible under the rather meager properties of Shakespeare's time.

For example, when the disappointed suitor unlocks the wrong chest and takes out a manuscript which informs him of his misfortune, there came from his lips these words: "O Hell! What have we here!" Turning to Lady Mander, I suggested that I wanted to search an edition of Shakespeare the next day to make certain that the words were in the text. I was convinced that the sentiment was entirely too modern for Shakespeare; yet sitting in the sunshine at Killsall Hall the next morning, I found the words exactly as the actor had used them. I was able to conclude that the manuscript had not been modernized to match the interior of the theater, but that Shakespeare had written works which were as timeless as the emotions he sought to portray.

WHAT will the younger generation think of Shakespeare? Most of the balcony was filled with school children, and I wondered how frequently they were given a touch of modern version of Shakespeare's genius. Sir Archie has never failed to cultivate that side of the theater, and has always found that the demand for seats by young people is large. The theater conducts a permanent camp where many hundreds of boys and girls are accommodated. Sir Archie himself has had as many as four hundred boys at one time in the camp on his own land.

Representatives of the English Board of Education were brought down to see the children, to note how they reveled in the plays, and to calculate the effect of their interest in the study of English on their return to school. The result of the visit was a resolution by the Board of Education that any school sending scholars to Stratford for a week, permitting them to attend five plays, would be entitled to the government grant in the same proportion as if the students had actually been seated in their own classrooms.

Comment is frequently made that this *moderne* building and the plays presented by the Russian director in the very latest mode, do not fit the fine, old English village where the playwright did his early work, and to which he retired for the leisure of old age. But the countryside has changed. It has caught its tone from the automobile and the electric lamp. Surely the Bard of Avon would be the last to ask that a playhouse built for his plays should be exempt from modern influences.

Zeppelins Over the Horizon

[*Continued from page 11*]

offer a means of transportation over impassible regions, landing the exploring parties at the desired objective, maintaining their stock of supplies, and eventually bringing the party back to civilization. The airship is remarkably well suited for work of this character, being able to hover over a given spot and lower the personnel and equipment to the ground.

No matter how successful airships may be in the fields of military service and exploration, however, I am strongly of the opinion that their greatest success will come as commercial vehicles offering a new and better form of long distance transportation.

The four attributes by which a means of transportation may be judged are performance, safety, speed, and comfort. With these points in mind, the Graf Zeppelin's six-year (1928-33) record is illuminating:

Number of trips	355
Total distance covered	461,833 miles
Total time consumed	7,342 hours, 51 minutes
Average speed	62.9 miles per hour
Passengers carried	8,900
Passengers per trip	25
Persons on board	23,322
Persons on board per trip	66
Total amount of mail carried	44,544 pounds
Total amount of freight carried *(including 56,240 lbs. arctic equipment)*	82,775 pounds

She has made fifty ocean crossings, the most recent being the triangular flight to South America and to Chicago, which was even longer than her famous flight around the world. This ship has given an impressive demonstration of operational safety and reliability of schedules; a performance which had already been demonstrated by the pre-war and post-war commercial airships in Germany. With the larger and faster airship, the LZ-129, which is now being built in Germany, the world should soon see a further demonstration of the dirigible's ability to give performance, safety, speed, and comfort.

All our calculations indicate that large airships, carrying reasonable passenger and mail loads, can at the present time pay their way if reasonable charges are levied for the service. The airplane, when and if it does fly the Atlantic commercially, must distribute the total cost of each such long flight over a very small (or negligible) amount of payload with the result that the cost per pound of payload becomes prohibitive when compared with the lower rates which are possible with an airship service.

It is my conclusion that the two types of aircraft are not competitive. Economic considerations and the natural limitations of each points to the eventual adoption of a jointly operated world-wide transportational system. Overland and short over-water flights will be made by airplanes and flying boats, but the long trans-oceanic flights will be made by large rigid airships. Thus the two types of aircraft will work together to build up a combined service offering a safe, reliable world-wide aerial transportational system.

* * *

An 1853 Forecast

To P. A. Kruuse, governor of the Seventy-fifth District of Rotary (Denmark), we are indebted for this remarkable prophecy written by Hans Christian Anderson in 1853.—The Editors.

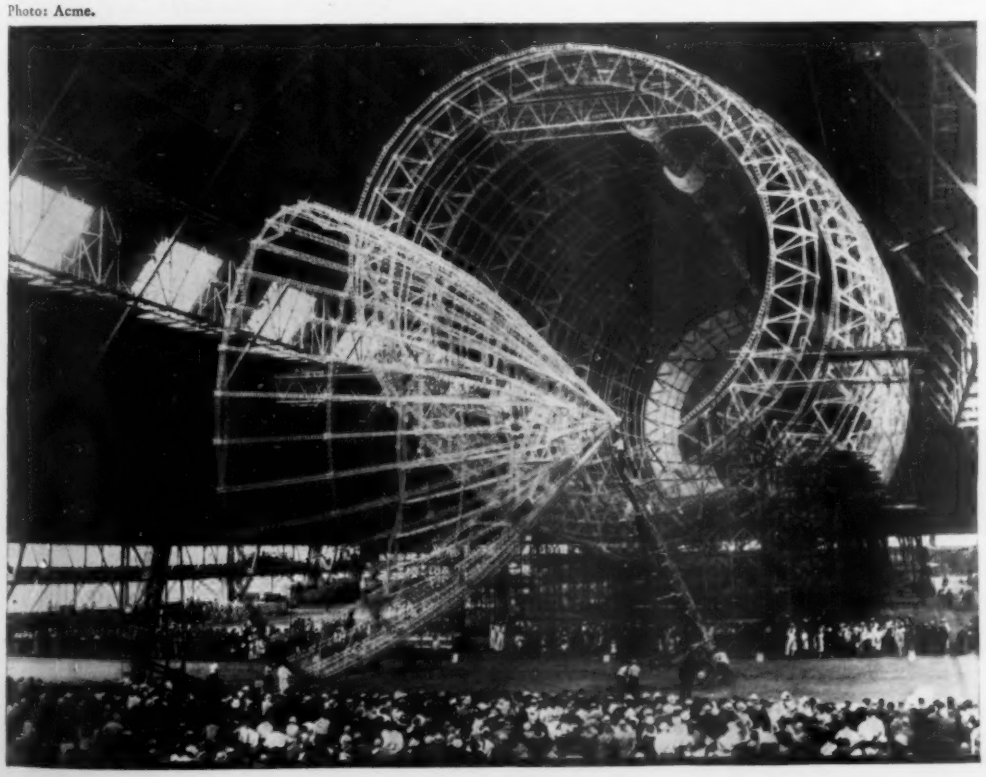
YES, in a thousand years people will fly on the wings of steam through the air, over the ocean! The young inhabitants of America will become visitors of old Europe. They will come over to see the monuments and the great cities, which will then be in ruins, just as we in our time make pilgrimages to the moldering splendors of southern Asia. In a thousand years they will come.

The Thames, the Danube, and the Rhine still roll their course, Mont Blanc stands firm with its snow-capped summit, and the Northern Lights gleam over the lands of the North; but generation after generation has become dust, whole rows of the mighty of the moment are forgotten, like those who already slumber under the grave-mound on which the rich trader, whose ground it is, has built a bench on which he can sit and look out across the waving cornfields.

"To Europe!" cry the young sons of America. "To the land of our ancestors, the glorious land of memories and fancy —to Europe!"

The ship of the air comes. It is crowded with passengers, for the transit is quicker than by sea. The electro-magnetic wire under the ocean has already telegraphed the number of the aerial caravan. Europe is in sight; it is the coast of Ireland that they see, but the passengers are still asleep; they will not be called till they are exactly over England. There they will first step on European shore in the land of Shakespeare as the educated call it; in the land of politics, the land of machinery, as it is called by others.

Photo: Acme.



An excellent view of the complete structural framework of the dirigible "U.S.S. Macon," showing the 75-foot "nose" as it was being moved into place.

Gasoline-Buggy Beginnings

[*Continued from page 21*]

were so many of these steam coaches lumbering around the London district that the citizens began to view with alarm and write letters to the *Times* about it. They finally got John Bull so stirred up about these new-fangled contrivances ruining the farmer's market for horses and putting bad ideas into the heads of the rising generation that it was decided to curb them. For a time the popular method of registering a formal protest against the steam locomotive was to throw rocks at it and cuff the operator around a bit. But the more enlightened members of the community said, "Tut, tut! Let's have no violence. We'll kill them with taxes."

So that good old Anglo-Saxon custom of trying to tax anybody to death if he seems to be getting along was instituted. Most of the roads were privately controlled in those days; turnpikes upon which appeared at irritating intervals toll gates where the traveller "laid it on the line" until it hurt. The steam carriages were just made to order for the toll-gate boys. They began hiking the fees up so high that the driver of the steamer finally had to leave his "bus" as part payment and give a note for the balance. However, the Briton is a determined person, and the steam wagons seemed in a fair way to beat the game, taxes and all, until Parliament stepped in and took charge.

Good old Parliament fixed 'em! First came the act of 1861 which cut the speed to ten miles an hour in open country and five through villages and towns. Of course this kind of a law wouldn't bother a modern American. He knows that such ridiculous rules are just made in a spirit of good, clean fun and that no motorcycle officer will "make a pinch" if you are reasonable. But the British can't seem to shake off the shackles of conservatism, and when Parliament said ten miles an hour, they cut down to ten miles an hour.

Even with this restriction, the mechanical coaches were getting business away from the horse-drawn vehicles, so Parliament in 1865 decided it would haul off and take another swing. This time the speed in the open country was reduced to four miles an hour, while it was cut down to two miles in towns and villages. No horse could possibly travel that slowly and anybody in a hurry was forced to give his patronage to the cab or the coach. But just to make it sure, it further was provided that every steam-drawn vehicle in motion had to be preceded by a man on foot carrying a red flag to warn pedestrians and riders and drivers of the approach of the iron monster.

Even the kind of tenacity that Mr. Kipling attributes to the Britisher wasn't equal to this wallop, and the road locomotive people gave it up. Of course, at best, the vehicles were not exactly the last word in luxury or comfort. They were heavy and slow and doubtless rather hot, with the steam boiler right beside or beneath the customers. Still they were practical and they were making money for their owners until Vox Populi and Pro Bono Publico began writing those letters to the *Times*. One Hancock testified, for example, that in three months one of his carriages had carried 12,000 passengers safely and with reasonable adherence to schedule. Too, he had made money in spite of the fact that some of these road locomotives had to carry an engineer and fireman just like a railroad engine.

Of course, all this has to do with steam vehicles that were public conveyances. The time had not arrived when it was considered feasible for a citizen to operate his own motor-driven vehicle and take the family out for a ride on Sunday afternoon. Even though the purchase price of the steam carriages had been within reach of the working man, it would take a very devoted husband and father to spend his Sundays firing up the old boiler and shovelling a couple of tons of coal into it just for an outing.

It wasn't until the oil business discovered what a lot of things you can get out of a barrel of crude that people began to think of a motor car as an individual proposition. Even then, the petroleum derivatives were at first considered more in the terms of fuel for steam boilers than as the means of making an internal-combustion engine go. With England definitely out of the picture because of her silly laws and taxes, the continent of Europe and the United States began to develop light steam vehicles that could be operated by the owner.

By the end of the century there was a thriving business in light steam cars, Amzi L. Barber being the real pioneer in "mass production." He sold 500 of his "locomobiles" in 1899 and twice that many in 1900, not exactly what General Motors, Chrysler, or Ford would call a peak production schedule today but a lot of vehicles for that time when you could have toured all the paved roads in America outside of the cities in one afternoon.

The steam motor cars had a long head-start on the gasoline cars, but the internal-combustion engine was sneaking up on them. Yankees will have to hand the Europeans the credit for this, though there is considerable dispute as to just which European engineer should be honored as the originator of the idea. Back in 1875 an Austrian of the name of Siegfried Markus had brought out a gasoline wagon but evidently it did not amount to much commercially as he made only one. That one is now a museum piece in Vienna.

There is considerable foundation for the idea that the German, Otto, who perfected a four-cycle gasoline engine, ought



This assembly line in the Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company clicks with despatch and precision.

to be remembered when the cheering starts. Gottlieb Daimler and Carl Benz—famous names these in the automobile world—mounted one of the Otto engines in a four-wheel vehicle in 1883 and Detroit was on her way to becoming the fourth city of America, though Detroit had to wait twenty years to realize that these German engineers had become mixed up in her destinies.

It also took the gasoline motor car a long time to catch up to the steam car for two reasons: Steam had been in use for more than one hundred years before they found out that you could drive pistons by internal combustion and the steam cars were pretty good as mechanical things were measured in those days. Furthermore, the roads were so terrible that there was no great reason why any man should wish to take a vehicle out into the country.

About the time that the bicycle craze was at its height in the United States, a number of smart Americans got the idea that gasoline was going to revolutionize the world's transportation. They had in mind that the production methods and the materials being so generally used for bicycles could easily be diverted into the newer channel. But, at first, two things conspired against them. First, the country was flat-broke after the panic of 1893 and, second, the bicycle men later on were making so much money they didn't have time to listen to plans for anything new. It really required the sudden and complete collapse of the bicycle business to give the motor car industry its start.

AS FAR back as 1892, Henry Ford got the idea that somebody was going to make a lot of money building motor cars for the masses. He built one that ran to his own satisfaction in 1893, one so good that he was able to sell it for $200 after he had driven it a while, thus putting on history's pages the first "used car sale." There is no authentic record of what Ford said to his prospect when selling this original Ford car, but undoubtedly he mentioned that it had "good rubber all around and the motor ran like new." He has since bought this car back for his Dearborn museum where, if you follow the Rotary trail to Detroit next June, you may for yourself see that it is still a good car.

Unfortunately, Mr. Ford had nothing but an idea at first. He was working for the Detroit Edison Company as an engineer and building his car in spare time. Neither did anybody else have any money to waste in "fool contraptions." Thus was progress held up for many years. Finally in 1899, Mr. Ford convinced a group of

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The following facts about STANOLIND CUT BACK ASPHALT *are submitted:*

1. In the middle west there are more miles of Stanolind Cut Back Asphalt than of any other kind.

2. It is a Standard Oil product—with uniform high quality insured by controlled manufacture.

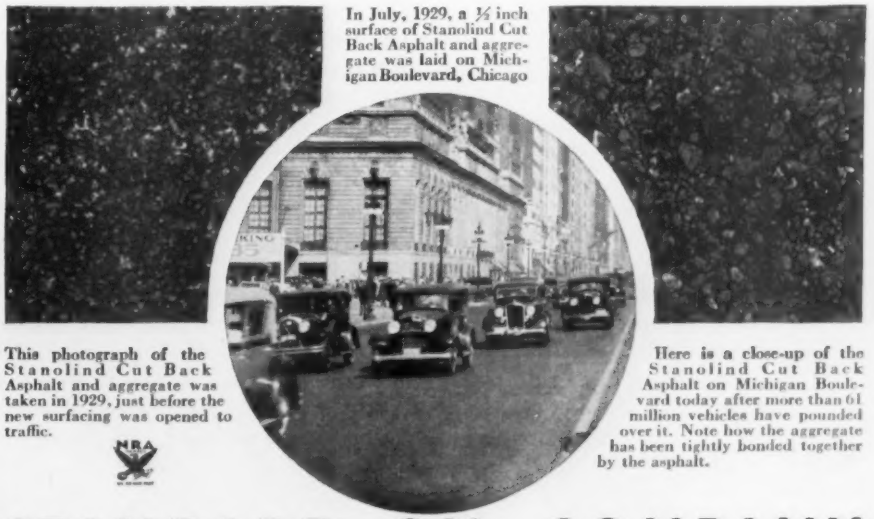
3. Its service-histories show that it provides sound, long-wearing pavements at exceptionally low cost.

4. With it, smooth, easy-riding surfaces can be constructed *on worn pavements and old road foundations!*

5. On thousands of miles of city boulevards, it has proved that it stands up under the wear and tear of heavy traffic.

• • •

Standard's Highway Specialists are always glad to give service to city officials and interested Rotarians.



In July, 1929, a ½ inch surface of Stanolind Cut Back Asphalt and aggregate was laid on Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

This photograph of the Stanolind Cut Back Asphalt and aggregate was taken in 1929, just before the new surfacing was opened to traffic.

Here is a close-up of the Stanolind Cut Back Asphalt on Michigan Boulevard today after more than 61 million vehicles have pounded over it. Note how the aggregate has been tightly bonded together by the asphalt.

NRA

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(INDIANA)

910 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

Copr. 1934, Standard Oil Co.

his fellow citizens that he really had something of commercial value and the Detroit Automobile Company was organized. The list of incorporators included names that carried a lot of weight in Detroit in those days—"prominent citizens" every one of them.

The original plan was for these forward-looking gentlemen to advance $10,000 with which to put the Ford car in production — that is the car that Ford had in mind. Like so many other companies, this one found that it had slightly underestimated the cost of getting ready to do business. After about nine times the original amount had been expended and no Ford cars had been put on the market, the stockholders began to want to know "how come?" and the impression got around that maybe Ford had overlooked a few of the practical details. Anyway he withdrew from the company, which shortly was reorganized under the name of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, destined to be as big a success in the high-priced field as Ford in the lowest bracket, a vindication of both the faction that wanted to string along with Ford and of the other faction that wanted to oust him.

INCIDENTALLY, the newly organized Cadillac Motor Car Company was doing business a considerable time before Ford finally got under way. In January, 1901, the late William E. Metzger, a highly-successful bicycle dealer who had been made general sales manager, went to the automobile show in New York, held that year for the first time, and booked orders for some 2,300 Cadillacs, which then existed only in the blue-print stage. Mr. Metzger received a deposit of $10 with each order and with this snug sum of cash enabled the company to build what Metzger had sold, thus averting some possible embarrassment to that super-salesman.

Mr. Ford wasn't a bit discouraged by the fact that his erstwhile associates couldn't see things as he saw them. Within a few months he had formed another company, this time known as the Henry Ford Automobile Company. Again Ford found the big idea, that was to make him the manufacturing marvel of all time and one of the richest men in the world, could not be sold to the stockholders. They insisted on building a high-priced car and Mr. Ford insisted equally hard that the big money was in volume. So this company was dissolved.

The third time Henry Ford promoted a company it "took." The present Ford Motor Company, destined to make gross sales in excess of a billion dollars in a single year, came into being in June, 1903, or at least that is the date of the incorporation. There were twelve original stockholders, Mr. Ford holding 255 shares and the others all the way down to ten. The capitalization on paper was $150,000 but only about $28,000 in cash ever was paid in. Henry Ford was so right that from the very beginning the company has financed itself out of operations.

But considerably before Mr. Ford found a group of men that would let him have his own way, there were others in the field with small gasoline cars and similar ideas. The difference was that Ford kept his mind made up in spite of everything, while the other fellows didn't stay put. R. E. Olds, a native of Lansing, Michigan, who had built up a good business in gasoline engines, and had tried the steam "horseless carriage" branch of the industry, switched to the gasoline car in 1895. His first car was practical enough for him to get capital interested, and in 1899 the factory moved to Detroit and began the manufacture of a car selling for $1,250, presumably f.o.b. Detroit!

This was a good car in many ways, but it took a graduate of Boston Tech to understand it and Mr. Olds decided that if he wanted to get any great amount of volume, he would have to make something simple, light and cheap. The result was the "curved dash" Oldsmobile, the world's first "mass production" gasoline job. It sold for $650 and the public liked it well enough to buy four hundred the first year. They said that Olds was crazy when he announced a production schedule of nearly ten times that many the following year, but he nearly made it.

Wrangling among the stockholders was standard equipment in the early days of the motor car business, and Olds soon ran into the same kind of thing that had chased Henry Ford out of two companies. The other fellows in his concern wanted to make something a little more elegant than the cheap "curved-dash" model. So Olds pulled out, went back to his home town of Lansing and formed another company to manufacture a car under the name of the Reo. It is not improbable that Olds' success with his little runabout had a big bearing on the future Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford, himself, didn't need any more convincing that he was on the right track, but some of the men who threw in with him to form the Ford Motor Company undoubtedly did.

Olds, of course, was by no means the first man to put the motor car on a practical basis. Winton, Duryea, Haynes, and Apperson were selling cars long before the "curved dash," but the public still believed that the thing had no real future and it was hard to get money to finance companies properly, though plenty of them opened up with offices in their hats and their manufacturing plants in sheds. In fact, there probably wasn't anybody in the country in the decade between 1900 and 1910 with a little piece of loose change in his pocket who didn't take a flyer. A mere list of the companies that have come and gone would take several columns and most of the names would mean nothing to this generation of readers. There are fewer companies today than there were in 1900 and, so they say, there will be still fewer before long.

Nobody knows just why the industry happened to make Detroit its capital, except for the fact that two of the most aggressive pioneers, Ford and Olds, selected this city. Ford naturally set up his factory here, as he always had worked here, but Olds originally did business in Lansing and returned there after his withdrawal from the Olds Motor Works.

It certainly wasn't because dreamy old Detroit welcomed the gasoline age. Socially, the "first families" had little use for the hard-fisted, hard-working, hard-playing element attracted by the early successes. Detroit bankers were among the very last to realize the fact that the industry was something more than a flash in the pan. It was a very long time before the credit of a motor car company was good any farther than the bank president could see his would-be client.

TODAY, of course, the motor car industry completely dominates Detroit, and the last stronghold of opposition to it long since capitulated. Rotarians at the convention next summer will be reasonably safe in taking it for granted that everybody they meet is either in the automobile business or real estate. Until 1929 it also was taken for granted that everybody was rich. In fact, there was so much money in this metropolis that having it or being without it made no difference to anyone except the fellow who had it or lacked it. Detroit is the most democratic town in the world in that way. Her so-called "society" for the last decade has been open to anybody with a clean collar and a shave, providing he was personable and entertaining.

True she has been hit tremendously hard by the depression because people stopped buying motor cars very quickly and very thoroughly when the crash came. But Detroit is populated largely by adventurous spirits. Employment in a motor car factory always has been seasonal—a feast or a famine. Detroit has been through a long period of famine but she has endured it with very little outward sign of her condition. Now she

sees signs that the table is going to be set for another feast and she is happy again.

You see, Detroit is very elastic. Ever since Henry Ford put in the minimum wage of $5 a day back in 1914, she has known what it is to live high; to spend money freely, and to accumulate a little something. Yet when the two big banks crashed in February, 1933, right at the end of a long period of slack employment, reducing rich, prosperous, and poor to a common level of complete insolvency, Detroit proved that she could "take it." In fact, there are indications that Detroit is going rather to like settling down to something akin to her former staid self instead of maintaining the tempo of a mining camp.

Diplomats Don't Make Wars

[*Continued from page 8*]

As a consequence, we have come to a complete *impasse* in the effort to establish peace upon a lasting foundation. The League of Nations, created without either moral or physical force, has had its setbacks. Nations are re-arming or arming with new intensity because visibly they have no other means of obtaining or retaining what their inhabitants in all cases regard as their "natural and inherent rights" save by arms.

Nor do I see any present escape from the situation in which the world today finds itself until those who, on the one hand, are eager to promote peace and, on the other, grasp the obstacles to accord in the present world, shall succeed in bringing home to the majorities in all nations the basic truth that the price of peace is the surrender of national rights and the sacrifice of national interests.

In a word, the problem of world peace is not the problem of getting rid of war-making leaders, but of educating the peace-loving majorities to the fundamental truth that they are themselves responsible for the present danger of war because they fail to grasp the ultimate consequences of insisting upon what they conceive to be their rights. As long as the French people desire peace and security, the German, peace and revision, the American, peace without involvement, and as all three send their representatives abroad to insist uncompromisingly upon these conceptions the world must continue to move along that road the end of which is inescapably "the next war."

NOTE—The foregoing article, while of general interest because of the reputation of its author as a commentator on international affairs, is especially commended to Rotary club International Service Committees as holding possibilities for programs. Mr. Simonds, with necessarily brief treatment of national policies, makes very clear the important rôle of the citizen in promoting war or peace.—THE EDITORS.

For Further Readings

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* * *

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* * *

GASOLINE-BUGGY BEGINNINGS *(Convention, 1934)*, by E. A. Batchelor, page 19.

The Detroit Tradition, Malcolm Bingay, *Current History*, Oct., 1933.

Behind the Motor Car—Dream of Ages, Waldemar Kaempffert, *New York Times Magazine*, Jan. 7, 1934.

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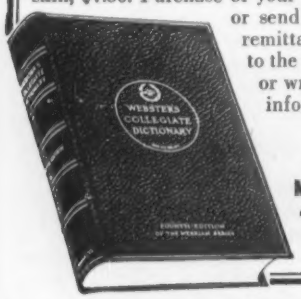
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Reviews of Five Brief Books

LITTLE EVILS THAT LAY WASTE LIFE, by Miles H. Krumbine (member, Rotary Club of Heights of Greater Cleveland, Ohio), Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.

THE house of Harpers presents each month a famous American preacher in the "Monthly Pulpit." Dr. Krumbine's is the ninth book of this series. He is pastor of the Plymouth Church, Shaker Heights, Cleveland and, for reasons cited in Dr. Lynn Harold Hough's introduction, ranks as one of the best known of the younger clergymen in the United States.


MILES H. KRUMBINE

An incisive candor and a quest for an enriched living mark the ten chapters. That their author is no stranger in the trails of twentieth century thinking is evidenced by a mere recital of the headings: The Inferiority Complex; Spiritual Evasiveness; Moral Evasiveness; The Peril of Pettiness; The Story of a Quitter; Provision for the Flesh; The Religion of a Sceptic; The Wisdom of Courage; Let Us Give Thanks; The Thirst for Peace.

SMILE AWHILE, by Coleman Cox (member, Rotary Club of San Francisco, Cal.), published by the author, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal. $1.50.

COLEMAN COX belongs to the Poor Richard school of philosophy. Benjamin Franklin would have enjoyed this book. He would have seen much in common between Author Cox's collection of proverbs and his own. There is the same economy of words that stretches over bits of home-spun wisdom like a sheep-hide over a snare drum. Page after page these brittle paragraphs run on. Some simple; some profound.

Typical:

We profit more by accepting that which we lack than that which we like.

Memory offers happiness only to those of tomorrow, who rightly live today.

A lady once told me that it was easier to find an old maid with a school girl complexion than it was to find an old bachelor with a Boy Scout disposition.

Those who never trust to luck are usually lucky.

AMERICA GOES SOCIALISTIC, An Interpretation of Our Governmental Drift, by Henry Savage, Jr. (member, Rotary Club of Camden, S. C.), Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $1.75.

TO LUMP various and assorted bogeys of the day together and label them is an old American custom. Socialism is a case in point. But here an interesting fact emerges. While Yankee voters have at no time embraced the Socialistic Party, they have permitted socialistic measures to slip in by the side door.

Understanding the author's socialistic label to cover "any act or laws detracting from the sanctity of private property . . . other than a minimum of policing restrictions on private business initiative," it becomes easy to follow his thought. In quick succession he dwells on liberal court decisions which are heartily applauded, "as was the dissenting opinion of Justice Brandeis in the 'Oklahoma Ice Case.' " . . . the American Legion sponsoring a bill "for the drafting of property and setting up of state socialism in the event of war" . . . the New Deal . . . and numerous other instances of "capitalists advocating measures that are pregnant with socialism."

The future? Three roads are open: 1) A return to a 1789 economy; hopelessly impossible. 2) A technologically organized state; which would fail because of traditional individualism, often neglected but never forgotten. 3) "Limiting anew governmental function . . . adapting (government) to the modern order, diminishing somewhat the importance and power of its parliamentary aspects and enhancing the administrative side, simplifying the latter . . ."; a course the author apparently favors.

PRECIOUS JEOPARDY, by Lloyd C. Douglas (former member of the Montreal, Canada, Rotary Club), Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

HERE is a short—you can read it in less than an hour—story of what happened to a man between two Christmases, which accounts for the subtitle "A Christmas Story." The man is relatively young, has two children and an understanding wife. He has lost his job, is frustrated and discouraged. Then an accident—and with his life span in hourly jeopardy he finds new reasons for living.

The author is one of the literary miracles of the day. After many years in the pulpit he tardily entered the fiction field with *Magnificent Obsession*. Its success is already a publishers' tradition. Then followed *Forgive Us Our Trespasses*, which made possible for Dr. Douglas the rare experience of seeing both books, though published three years apart, on the list of the first six "best sellers."

THE COURAGE OF IGNORANCE, by William Lyon Phelps (member, Rotary Club of New Haven, Conn.), E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.

COURAGE is a quality so intertwined with the threads of day-by-day living that seldom do we impale it, laboratory style, on the pin of conscious thought for a painstaking scrutiny. But we should. And in the fifty-nine pages of this volume, Professor Phelps provides a usable manual of directions.

What is the mark that allows us to bracket under the word courage a Captain Kidd and a Savanorola, a Marshall Ney trembling at Waterloo and an Emily Bronte cursed with ill health? At first thought it seems to be ignorance—ignorance of what the future holds. Yet, there is the spectacle of a rat cornered by a terrier, fighting on grimly, blindly. Courage? Yes, but the courage of despair—separated by a bottomless crevasse from that of the gallant Cyrano de Bergerac who exclaimed that the best of all fighting was when defeat was certain. Then whether to lose like a craven or a gentleman was the question.

But usually the need for courage does arise when results are in doubt. This calls for a courage of hope . . . not a hope hinged alone on immediate success, but a grand hope that the core of the universe is eternally right. Of such stuff, says Professor Phelps, is the *true* courage of ignorance.

PLAUTUS

Recovery Through Craft Fellowship

[*Continued from page 27*]

Washington, where the table is set with a seat for each of the nations on the western hemisphere, whether it be occupied or not. The Round Table of the Crafts would have a seat for each of them, on an accepted list, such as might be found in the Rotary Standard Outline, or as modified.

The seat would, in years to come, be filled by some man chosen from those available and ready to serve, who would be recognized as a worthy international representative of his craft by virtue of his national experience and international sense. He would report for the craft as a whole after work done during the year in contact and correspondence with fellow-craftsmen in other lands with whom Rotary International would have helped him to get in touch.

True, the responsibility of the man selected would be rather heavy, and to educate him in it, some steps would need to be considered by headquarters working through its various branches. The ultimate purpose of the plan needs to be made clear to all and sundry. This, however, is merely a matter of enlarging the vision of the Rotarian from club to community, first in the national, then in the international sense.

The man at the Round Table would be the spokesman for his craft as a service conceived world-wisely. To help him form such a conception, the necessary information would need to be assembled as to how the craft is, if at all, organized in the wider sense than merely as a business. In the assembly of such information, Rotary International would have to engage its best available brains. But the work would make it well worth while.

It might be difficult or impossible for Rotary International to select men to represent crafts in the various countries who had not first qualified in their local areas. There might be some such procedure as the following. Each district to hold a vocational service assembly, which would seek facts pertaining to its own craft and appoint a "spokesman" to attend a district assembly of one representative from each craft (at district conference). This assembly would study and discuss the domestic and international problems relating to the various crafts, and forward its findings and conclusions to the Vocational Service Committee of Rotary International.

These reports from various districts would provide the basis for the program of the Rotary Round Table at the annual convention. However, the "spokesman" who would represent each craft at the Round Table could be appointed by the various vocational service assemblies meeting at the convention. (See illustration, page 25.) Possibly there may be "snags" in this particular set-up, but it would seem that some such scheme might be adopted to get the plan under way.

ROTARY, as many of us know too well, is not strong where it should be strongest, that is, in really representative men from the big industries in the big centers of many countries. The reason for this is that the call of fellowship alone is not enough to such men, and Rotary does not always appeal to them sufficiently strongly as a means of expressing its own professed purposes.

I cannot imagine anything better likely to help the process of recruitment in our clubs in big industrial and commercial centers than the Round Table. Knowing that every year there would be held an assembly of each classification, to review its progress to recovery, prosperity, progress, and peace, there would be eagerness on the part of representative men to have a voice through Rotary and a chance to exhibit their own skill and zeal.

To conclude by a suggestion for this coming year: Let Detroit set the first Round Table for the Crafts, with a seat for each of the major classifications. To make sure that as many of them are worthily represented, let there be made a provisional selection by a careful study of our rosters for the names of men who are qualified by service to their national trade associations. Let all possible pressure be brought on the men selected to attend and represent their craft at the Round Table. If, perchance, the selected man is prevented from coming in person, let him, for the present year, be represented by a proxy or, as the French say, a *rapporteur*.

It may be that for the trial Round Table, there will be by no means a full assembly. But many big movements have started *in nucleo*—including the Universe itself from one charge of positive electricity in a vacuum. Once the *idea* is there, all the rest will follow.

From the first Round Table, the idea will radiate, and in following years it will infuse its power throughout the whole, and Rotary will realize its true mission as a unifier of the services of mankind in the spirit of the Golden Rule.

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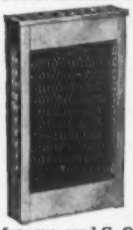
INDEX for *The* ROTARIAN

A COMPLETE index of volumes 42 and 43 (1933) of THE ROTARIAN has been completed. Those interested in the four major activities of Rotary, will find articles listed under Community Service, Vocational Service, Club Service, and International Service headings. Rotarians may secure a copy, gratis, by writing to THE ROTARIAN, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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Chats on Contributors

FRANK H. SIMONDS, *Diplomats Don't Make Wars,* began his long journalistic career in 1901 as a reporter for the *New York Tribune,* and since has held important positions with leading New York newspapers. From 1908 to 1913 he was editor of *The Sun,* since 1914 has been foreign editor of the *Review of Reviews,* and since 1918 a contributor to a syndicate of fifty American and overseas newspapers. He is known to many as the author of *They Shall Not Pass—Verdun,* and his five-volume *History of the World War.* He lives in Washington, D. C. . . . **Dwight Marvin,** *Ankle-Deep Isn't Enough,* formerly an attorney, has for many years been editor of the *Record* at Troy, New York, where he is a Rotarian. At one time, he was chairman of the Publications Committee of Rotary International, and is known as a frequent contributor to these columns.

• • •

Dr. Karl Arnstein, *Zeppelins Over the Horizon,* is a native of Prague, Czechoslovakia. After having been engaged in the building of airships with the Zeppelin Co., in Friedrichshafen, Germany, for ten years, he went to the United States in 1924 to become technical director of aircraft construction for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. He has designed and built about seventy military and commercial airships, including the American ship, Los Angeles; has supervised their construction, and participated in the major trials. Since 1925 he has been vice-president and chief engineer of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation. He is a member of the United States National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and until recently, of the Akron Rotary Club. Dr. Arnstein frequently contributes articles on scientific articles.

• • •

This month's debate on *The Thirty-Hour Week,* brings to these columns two leading men of their respective fields. **William Green,** as most Americans know, has been president of the American Federation of Labor since shortly after the death of Samuel Gompers in 1924. His public career began when he was but 27 years old, upon his election as sub-district president of the United Mine Workers of America; in 1910 he became president of the Ohio District of the Mine Workers' Union, and from 1913 to 1925 served as international secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. The Ohio Senate has claimed his services for two terms. Twice he was a delegate to a Democratic national convention. He is author of the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act and is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Coshocton, Ohio. . . . **Robert L. Lund** for a number of years was president of the National Manufacturers' Association, is now chairman of the board of directors. He is executive vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company at St. Louis, Missouri, and for a time served on the Industrial Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration.

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Clinton P. Anderson's *A Jam Factory on the Avon* is the third of a series of articles he has written for THE ROTARIAN following his visit to England and Europe while president of Rotary International last year. He operates a large casualty insurance business at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and is treasurer of his state. He is now busily engaged as chairman of the Detroit Convention Committee of Rotary International.



Vivian Carter of London

Glenn C. Mead, *Past President's Page,* has practised law in Philadelphia, Pa., since 1900. His "Who's Who" in the annals of Rotary could fill several columns. Briefly, he assisted in organizing the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, was its first president. He has been chairman or member of the following committees of Rotary International: Resolutions, 1910-11 and 1911-12; Public Affairs, 1913-14; Philosophy and Education, 1914-15; Committee Reports, 1915-16; Revision of Standard Local Constitution and Model By-Laws, 1916-17; Constitution and By-Laws, 1921-22 and 1922-23. He served as a director of Rotary International in 1911-12, and was elected president for 1912-13. . . . **Vivian Carter,** *Craft Fellowship for World Recovery,* was formerly secretary of Rotary International—Association for Great Britain and Ireland, editor of *The Rotary Wheel,* and for a time editor of THE ROTARIAN. He is a member of the London Rotary Club, in which he now holds the classification: textile trade, trade-associations.

• • •

Rudolf Holsti, *The World Turns the Corner,* former professor, lecturer, and journalist, is now Finnish envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, and is permanent delegate of his government to the League of Nations and International Labor Office. He was one of the leaders of the group of Finnish Nationalists who founded the Finnish Republic, has served as foreign minister under four different governments, and is widely known in European circles as a diplomat, statesman, and economist.

• • •

Robert H. Cook, *Recreation for Regina's Idle,* is chairman of the Regina Rotary Club Community Service Committee and one of the movers behind the successful scheme for keeping Regina's unemployed occupied. He is secretary of Associated Re-Insurers of Canada and Newfoundland. . . . **E. A. Batchelor,** *Gasoline-Buggy Beginnings,* is a former editor of the *D. A. C. News,* the remarkably successful publication of the Detroit Athletic Club.

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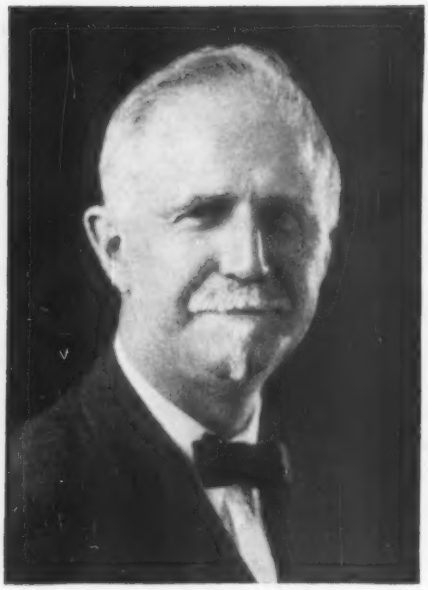
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Economist Roger W. Babson

★ When to Buy Stocks

"THE time to invest in stocks," says Roger W. Babson, "is when the public conscience is demanding honesty, efficiency, and uprightness of corporation officials and directors."

Is now that time?

Mr. Babson has some helpful information for investors — in the May ROTARIAN.

★ The New Leisure

THE machine age has brought new leisure. The thirty-hour week is being discussed as a possibility (as you will recall, if you've read the debate in the March ROTARIAN).

What should people do with their free time? Will it lead to social disintegration?

Here is a new problem, ably discussed by the American educator, L. V. Jacks—

In Your May ROTARIAN

Readers' Open Forum

Letters are invited from readers offering comments upon articles, or setting forth new viewpoints on Rotary problems. They should be as brief as possible.

Sold First Ford in Ohio

To the Editors:

I read your article in the March ROTARIAN on the Beginning of the Gasoline Buggy which took me back many years into the auto industry.

I started in the Ford sales back in the old two-lung cars—then to the 4-cylinder model — and we sold the first Model T Ford, No. 3, sold in the state of Ohio. I finally cancelled my Ford contract in the fall of 1932. Signed up with Chrysler-Plymouth, July, 1933, and doing fine.

I think your article wonderful on "Gasoline-Buggy Beginnings" and thanks for it. Also for the whole ROTARIAN which is full of good material which can only be found in THE ROTARIAN.

MILT PONTIUS,
Brookville, Ohio. *Automobile Dealer.*

"3,000,000 in 1934"

To the Editors:

The writer has read with interest the article on page 19 in the March ROTARIAN by E. A. Batchelor. Since the next International Convention will be held in Detroit in the Temple Auditorium and the fact that the writer's classification is automobiles, the article proves itself of especial interest to us and general interest to other Rotarians.

We happen to be more or less familiar with information contained in the article regarding the origin of the automobile and the early activities of Henry Ford, since we have been Ford dealers for the past twenty-two years, during which time we have often visited Detroit and the Ford factories, the first Ford factory near Grand Circus Park; the next plant some distance out, near East Grand Boulevard; and then the Highland Park plant, and the River Rouge plant.

In 1933 there were 2,500,000 cars, of all makes, produced, 1,670,000 of which were made in Detroit. It is startling to realize that there are nearly 24,000,000 automobiles in use in the United States and the estimated production for 1934 will be around 3,000,000 cars.

CHAS. E. SHOEMAKER,
Little Rock, Arkansas *Automobile Dealer.*

"Hampered by More Taxes"

To the Editors:

I have read with much interest the story, "Gasoline-Buggy Beginnings," by E. A. Batchelor in the March ROTARIAN, because of my vocational interest and the fact that I am an Oldsmobile car dealer, which as the article states was the world's first "mass production car."

I read also with considerable animosity that part of the article concerning England's attitude toward the steam carriage, of "killing them with taxes." It brings to mind the tremendous taxes the motorist pays in our country. It seems every time a taxing body has to raise money for some budget, it picks out the automobile as its "pickings" and sticks on some kind of another tax. I also believe the automobile industry, due to its initiative and faith, is showing us the way out of our present depression and instead of encouragement by lesser taxes, it has been hampered by more taxes.

GEO. H. SPANGLER,
Joliet, Illinois. *Automobile Dealer.*

"Forgotten Rotarians"

To the Editors:

Dwight Marvin in the March ROTARIAN classifies us as being either "Ankle Deep" or "Fully Submerged." Has any one sufficient intimacy outside of his own club to be competent to make so general a statement? In truth, are there many "Sun-bathers" in Rotary? In some clubs, I know there are two very distinct classifications, if one may be so bold as to classify; the "Big Shots" and the "Just Ordinary." Unfortunately, the "Big Shots" are unconsciously patronized and so unwittingly dominate the policy and activities of the club. Their personalities preclude any other possibility, no matter how reticent they may be. Among the "Just Ordinary," perhaps considered by Mr. Marvin to be "Ankle Deep," are charming and modest gentlemen who have a wealth of Rotary and the ability and willingness to impart it; but who, somehow, remain dinner guests, never elected to office or assigned to important duties. Let me call them "Forgotten Rotarians."

To carry out the charge of Mr. Marvin, these "Forgotten Rotarians" must go out of character. Rotary then would lose much charm and calm dignity. It invariably is the "Forgotten Rotarian" who spreads Rotary outside of his club. In the club he may seem an "Ankle Deep" or "Sun-bather," for he does not becloud the atmosphere with talk. His influence is more potent than all the honeyed words and nervous agitation of those who must be seen and heard.

J. A. VAN DEN BERG,
Austin, Minnesota. *Public Utilities.*

"Will Pay . . . Big Returns"

To the Editors:

I was greatly interested in the article in the February ROTARIAN by Frederick E. Baker, "Got Five Minutes for a Boy." I will tell you why.

Fourteen years ago an appeal was made to the Rotary Club of Cleveland from the Goodrich Social Settlement for volunteer workers, at which time I offered my services as a leader of a boys club. The White Eagles Club, of which I am still the leader, meets every Tuesday evening. Their meetings are carried on under parliamentary rules, with a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, and consist of talks by prominent people, debates, literary evenings, contests, spreads, and picture shows. They have had entertainments, concerts, and dances, to raise money for sweaters, gym shirts, and banquets. We now have thirteen members at home, one in Italy, and one in Kentucky, making fifteen in all.

Tuesday evening, February 20th, after a spread to commemorate Washington's Birthday, we went in a body in my car to a roller rink, and we all skated, only one hour for me, but for 66, that is fair I think. To keep young, one must enter in all sports, to say nothing of holding the boys after they are of age.

I certainly wish that I could say the right thing to convince my fellow Rotarians that the time spent in volunteer work for boys, will pay them big returns in many ways.

PARD H. SMITH,
Cleveland, Ohio *Automobile Distributor.*

[*Additional Letters on page 35*]